

The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

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We have received such a quantity of letters from readers of *THE DIGEST* regarding Charles Dudley Warner's New Library of the World's Best Literature of which we have spoken so highly in other issues, that judging from the interest aroused it will be well to answer these inquiries here.

The chief burden of our readers' questions is as to whether this great Library really achieves its professed object, and does in fact present a valuable, entertaining and instructive survey of all the literature of all the countries of the world; or whether it is not like so many other "libraries" that have been put forth from time to time, a mere smattering of what is good and great. In a word, our readers ask us: Shall we buy this Library in preference to books?

We take it that there are very few who contemplate the purchase of this Library who do not possess a considerable collection of books already, and we may therefore unhesitatingly answer, yes. We do not mean that the vast work upon which Mr. Warner and his associates are now engaged is an entire substitute for books. It is much more than that. It is not a mere library of selections and extracts, but an exhaustive compend of the world's literature, that presents at once biography, bibliography, and the quintessence of the writer's best work.

It is, in short, a history of literature told by example.

We shall best make clear our view of the case, perhaps, by recalling a memorable address on books delivered nearly twenty years ago by that fine critic whose work is less known to us than it should be, Frederic Harrison. The address seems to us, as we have reread it, a prophecy and a proclamation of just such a "world-library" as Mr. Warner is now making.

"Far be it from me," said Harrison, "to gainsay the inestimable value of good books; but I often think we forget that other side to this glorious view of literature:—the misuse of books, the debilitating waste of life in aimless, promiscuous, vapid reading, or even it may be in the poisonous inhalations of mere literary garbage and bad men's worse thoughts.

"To stuff our minds with what is simply trivial, simply curious, or that which at best has but a low, nutritive power, this is to close our minds to what is solid and enlarging and spiritually sustaining. Whether our neglect of the great books comes from our not reading at all, or from an incorrigible habit of reading the little books, it ends in just the same thing. And that thing is ignorance of all the greater literature of the world.

"But there is much more than this. Even to those who resolutely avoid the idleness of reading what is trivial, a difficulty is presented, every day increasing, by virtue even of our abundance of books. Even those who are resolved to read the better books are embarrassed by the field of choice practically boundless.

"The vast proportion of books we shall never be able to read. A serious percentage of books are not worth reading at all. There never was a time, at least during the last two hundred years, when the difficulties of making an efficient use of books were greater than they are to-day, when the obstacles were more real between readers and the right books to read; and that not by the dearth but by the plethora of printed matter.

"So the question which weighs upon me with such really crushing urgency is this:—What are the books that in our little remnant of reading time it is most vital for us to know? Every book that we take up without a purpose is an opportunity lost of taking up a book with a purpose. We know that books differ in value as much as diamonds differ from the sand on the seashore.

"And so, I say it most confidently, *the first intellectual task of our age* is to rightly order and make serviceable the vast realm of printed material which four centuries have swept across our path. To organize our knowledge, to systematize our reading, to save out of the relentless cataract of ink the immortal thoughts of the greatest—this is a necessity, unless the productive ingenuity of man is to lead us at last to a measureless and pathless chaos."

Mr. Harrison goes on to indicate what would be the high value of some collection, or "healthy and rational syllabus of essential books," that would present "a working epitome of what is best and most enduring in the literature of the world." And the great critic adds:

"Some such firm foothold in the vast and increasing torrent of literature we certainly must find, unless all that is great in literature is to be borne away in the floods of books. With this we may avoid an interminable wandering over the pathless waste of waters. Without it we may read everything and know nothing, wandering like unclassified spirits round the outskirts only of those Elysian fields where the great dead dwell and hold high converse."

These forceful, pregnant sentences describe in far better words than could our own, the very essence of the service which Mr. Warner, in his Library, is doing the people of this age. We have already given our readers a pretty

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thorough view of the plan of the work, its scope and our high estimate of the value of the performance. But it may be worth while to take up some of its characteristic features in a little more detail. We may for the moment pass by the novelists, the poets, the historians, the scientific writers, and briefly fix our attention on the manner in which Mr. Warner's Library deals with that class of writers to which Mr. Harrison himself belongs, and of which this century has been notably fecund,—the literature of criticism.

Next to the pleasure of reading interesting books is the pleasure of reading about books. "Next to the originator of a good sentence," says Emerson, "is the first quoter of it. Many will read the book before one thinks of quoting a passage. As soon as he has done this that line will be quoted east and west."

Now the literary critic—the critic of the right sort—does just this thing. He takes a book of which we wish to know, and gives us the very best it contains; he picks out its fine passages, and by so doing sets them out in a bold relief which they did not possess in the book itself; he takes the volume and sets it in its proper proportion,—gives us its historical relations and from his store of knowledge and varied reading delivers to us a compact and vital parcel that probably carries with it far more of permanent value than we could have in any way gained ourselves from actual perusal of the book.

In exactly the same way we might take up the treatment of other characteristic features, such, for example, as the review of oratory. It discloses the amazing range of this great work that its boundaries should include the farthest confines of literature, and bring before the reader those notable speeches which in every epoch have played so important a part in the making of history.

The volumes before us do not exhaust the first two letters of the alphabet, and yet even with this limitation we find the great orations, together with the usual compact biographical memoirs, of Francis Bacon, of Prince Bismarck, of Henry Ward Beecher, of John Bright, of Phillips Brooks, and, by the way of extreme contrast, Aeschines, the Greek, of two thousand years ago.

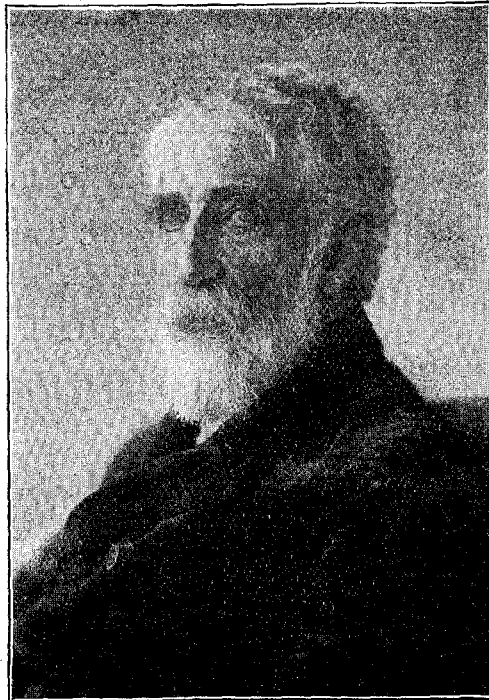
It would be of interest, too, did space permit, to skim through the long list of forgotten worthies, and neglected men of genius, whose resurrection in this Library—it really is such for the most of us—we count one of the most valuable achievements of Mr. Warner's epochal work. There is old Anacreon, who wrote his "Odes" five hundred years before Christ, and Apuleius his "Metamorphoses" seven hundred years after. And so we roam down through the centuries, greeting by the way Aesop and Alcaeus and Alcuin, Alfonso the Wise and Alfred the Great, St. Augustine and George Borrow, Arbuthnot and

Allingham, Aytoun and d'Alembert and de Alarcon, and what a host of others! As we hastily run over the list we have the wish to stop at almost every name and learn anew what we may have once known but have now quite forgotten, regarding these choice spirits of whom we would never confess ourselves entirely ignorant, but of whom in reality we find we know so little. A dip here and there shows us the permanency of that characteristic which impressed us so strongly from our first cursory view of the first volume of Mr. Warner's Library, namely, the exceeding interest of almost every line.

It seems to us that in this Library the gentle art of "boiling," as it is technically known in the newspaper shop, has been carried to such a pitch of perfection that in all the two thousand pages before us there is hardly a dry or uninteresting or superfluous paragraph. Distillations of literature are as a rule crude and raw enough. But here we have the process converted into an art so rare that the right measure of the performance almost escapes us in the felicity of the result.

So to answer formally the question we set out to answer, we may confidently say to our readers that in this library of the World's Best Literature they will find a real library, and not thirty volumes of dry chips hacked out of the masterpieces of literature with a journalistic ax. We know, in fact, of no other work which meets just the demand voiced in Frederic Harrison's scholarly address, from which we have quoted, for "a working epitome of what is best and most enduring in the literature of the world."

Altho the first edition is the most desirable because printed from the fresh, new plates, the publishers, instead of advancing the price, have actually reduced it nearly half, so as to quickly place a few sets in each community for inspection. The demand for the most desirable first edition is so active and the number of sets allotted to be distributed is so limited, it is safest for those who really covet this invaluable Library of Mr. Warner's to write at once to Harper's Weekly Club, 91 Fifth Avenue, New York, for sample pages and special prices to members of the Club now forming, and which will close the last day of the present month.



CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER

The Standard Dictionary.

Questions Answered.

T. H. B., Wallawalla, Wash.: "A lady friend of mine, who is the proud possessor of a copy of your Standard Dictionary, insists that it authorizes the pronunciation of words ending in *-itis*, such as *bronchitis*, *gastritis*, *meningitis*, *peritonitis*, *appendicitis*, and the like, as tho the accented 'i' were written 'e,' that is, giving the sound of long 'e' to it. She insists that in the pronunciation you give to the word *bronchitis* you have a circumflex over the 'i' in *-itis*, and that it should be pronounced as 'i' in *machine*, and that in the other words it is not marked at all. Please state whether she is correct in her conclusions, as I have had the temerity to dispute her, and to claim that the first syllable of this termination has the sound of long 'i' in English words."

Within the restrictions of the case cited your lady friend is right. The sound of "i" wherever used by the Standard Dictionary is identical with the sound of "i" in *marine*. But the Standard, in pronouncing *bronchitis*, gives its preferred pronunciation first, and this is *brən-cā'i'tis*. Here the "ai" in the accented syllable has the same sound as "ai" in *aisle*. A second pronunciation of this word is recorded, and is *brən-kī'tis*. Reference to the other words, all of which are recorded in the Standard Dictionary, shows that the preferred pronunciation of the accented syllable is the long "i"; thus we have *ap-pen'di-sā'i'tis*, *brən-cā'i'tis*, *gas-trā'i'tis*, *men'in-jā'i'tis*, and *per'i-to-nā'i'tis*.

Of the great English dictionaries, the Standard is the only one that defines *appendicitis*—the word being omitted by Murray's New English Dictionary, the Century, Webster's International, Worcester, and Stormonth. But these authorities, in pronouncing the other words, all give to the accented "i" the long "i" sound. Of the Standard Dictionary's plan for indicating the pronunciation of words, *The Independent* has said:

"The orthoepic method for indicating the exact sound to be given to every part of a word in the language is unsurpassed, and, so far as our present knowledge goes, unsurpassable."

W. M. J., New York: "To-day I attempted to find the meaning of *Tampico fiber* in your excellent Standard Dictionary, but, much to my surprise, was unable to find the same. Please explain the omission."

Probably no reference-book yet published has been prepared with so much care as the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary. At the very commencement of its compilation the publishers determined that the Standard's vocabulary should contain every reputable term sanctioned by literary usage, and in keeping with this policy the editors inserted *Tampico fiber* where it properly belongs. *Tampico fiber* is a synonymous term for *istle*, the definition of which we take from page 955, col. 1, of the Standard Dictionary:

istle, is'tl, n. [Mex.] A valuable fiber obtained chiefly from a tropical American plant (*Bromelia sylvestris*); also, a fiber obtained from several Mexican species of *Agave*, especially *A. rigida*. Both are known also as *pita* and *Tampico fiber*. *istle*; *istlet*; *istlet*; *istlet*.—*istle-grass*, n. The plant (*Bromelia sylvestris*) from which *istle* is obtained.—*istle-machine*, n. A machine for preparing fiber from *agave-leaves*.

Reference to p. 2234 also would have shown "W. M. J." that *Tampico* is a seaport, with 5,000 inhabitants, in the state of Tamaulipas, Mexico, and had he examined *fiber*, in the second sense recorded, he would have learned that this is "a structure composed of filaments; especially any substance that may be separated into threads for spinning, weaving, etc.; as, woody fiber; the fiber of hemp, flax, or wool, etc."

W. C. H., Kansas City, Kans.: "In a geographical work used in our public schools here, I found recently a reference to the *chicot-tree*, a plant said to grow in the Southern states. I am unable to find out what kind of tree it is from Webster's International and Worcester's Dictionaries. No mention of the *chicot* is made in the International Cyclopaedia, and I am completely at a loss for information on the subject. Can your Standard Dictionary help me out?"

We are not surprised that you can not get any information of the *chicot-tree* from your Webster's International and Worcester's Dictionaries when such elaborate works as the Century Dictionary, and Murray's New English Dictionary (now publishing at the Oxford University) do not contain the term. The word *chicot-tree* is local, and is a synonym for *Kentucky coffee-tree*, a tall tree of the bean family. In botanical nomenclature it is known as the *Gymnocladus Canadensis*. The seeds, which grow in long flattened pods, are used as a substitute for coffee. So says the Standard Dictionary, and it is to be relied upon.

W. L., Clermont, Iowa: "Why not put in the Standard Dictionary the phrase *Ex post facto*? It occurs twice in the Constitution of the United States."

It is already there. Turn to page 636 of the Standard Dictionary, and you will find the following: *ex post facto*, arising or enacted after the fact; retrospective; retroactive; as, *ex post facto* laws.

The Standard's vocabulary is the most complete of all vocabularies, and, being the joint work of over 240 specialists in all the branches of the English language, its definitions have the merit of being authoritative.

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The Literary Digest

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

SUPREME COURT AGAINST RAILWAY POOLING.

THE Supreme Court of the United States, reversing two decisions of lower courts, has declared that railroads are amenable to laws against restraint of trade, and that a traffic agreement between them is illegal under the Sherman anti-trust law of 1890. In the opinion of the press the decision, handed down March 22, ranks scarcely second in its wide-reaching importance to any other decision by the Supreme Court. This decision, like that rendered against the income tax, is supported by five justices of the court, four justices dissenting; and journals which were taken savagely to task for criticizing the income-tax decision during the last campaign appear to take delight in quoting the severe strictures now coming from their critics upon the anti-railway decision.

The case has been in the courts since 1892, when the United States district-attorney of Kansas brought suit to dissolve the Trans-Missouri Freight Association. The association included eighteen Western railway lines which came to an agreement on freight rates, and altho the original form of association was dissolved during the progress of litigation, agreement on rates was maintained by the roads and upheld by the circuit courts. The Supreme Court, however, decides that such an agreement is an unlawful restraint of trade and an attempt to monopolize interstate commerce.

It is to be noted that while numerous traffic associations consider the decision a practical breaking up of their agreements, the Joint Traffic Association of Eastern trunk lines, whose traffic agreement has recently been upheld by the New York Circuit Court of Appeals, appears inclined to await the result of an ap-

peal of its case to the United States Supreme Court before dissolving itself or recasting its agreement.

Inasmuch as the matter is one of statute law, agitation to secure remedial legislation from Congress in the shape of pooling privileges has taken on new momentum.

The opinion as rendered by Justice Peckham (Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Brewer, Harlan, and Brown concurring) deals first with the question whether the trust act applies to and covers common carriers by railroad; and, if so, second, does the traffic agreement violate any provision of that act? On the first question the court says in part:

"It can not be denied that those who are engaged in the transportation of persons or property from one State to another are engaged in interstate commerce, and it would seem to follow that if such persons enter into agreements between themselves in regard to the compensation to be secured from the owners of the articles transported, such agreement would at least relate to the business of commerce, and might more or less restrain it.

"The point urged on the defendant's part is that the statute was not really intended to reach that kind of an agreement relating only to traffic rates entered into by competing common carriers by railroad; that it was intended to reach only those who were engaged in the manufacture or sale of articles of commerce, and who, by means of trusts, combinations, and conspiracies, were engaged in affecting the supply or the price or the place of manufacture of such articles. The terms of the act do not bear out such construction.

"We have held that the trust act did not apply to a company engaged in one State in the refining of sugar under the circumstances detailed in the case of *United States v. E. C. Knight Company*, because the refining of sugar under those circumstances bore no distinct relation to commerce between the States or with foreign nations. To exclude agreement as to rates by competing railroads for the transportation of articles of commerce between the States would leave little for the act to take effect upon. . . .

"We see nothing either in contemporaneous history, in the legal situation at the time of the passage of the statute, in its legislative history, or in any general difference in the nature or kind of trading or manufacturing companies from railroad companies, which would lead us to the conclusion that it can not be supposed the legislature in prohibiting the making of contracts in restraint of trade intended to include railroads within the purview of that act. Neither is the statute, in our judgment, so uncertain in its meaning or its language so vague that it ought not to be held applicable to railroads. . . . We think after a careful examination that the statute covers and was intended to cover common carriers by railroad."

The court also holds that the interstate commerce act does not authorize such an association.

Proceeding to the second question, the court refuses to recognize a difference of intent in the title of the act from the language of the body of the statute, which reads: "Every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States or with foreign nations, is hereby declared to be illegal." Hence the court declares that all contracts of that nature, not merely a contract or combination in unreasonable restraint of trade or commerce, is covered by the act:

"The conclusion which we have drawn from examination into the question before us is that the anti-trust act applies to railroads, and that it renders illegal all agreements which are in restraint of trade or commerce as we have above defined that expression, and the question then arises whether the agreement before us is of that nature.

"Does the agreement restrain trade or commerce in any way so as to be a violation of the act? We have no doubt that it does. The agreement on its face recites that it is entered into 'for the purpose of mutual protection by establishing and maintaining reasonable rates, rules, and regulations on all freight traffic, both

through and local.' To that end the association is formed and a body created which is to adopt rules which, when agreed to, are to be the governing rates for all the companies, and a violation of which subjects the defaulting company to a payment of a penalty, and, altho the parties have a right to withdraw from the agreement on giving thirty days' notice of a desire so to do, yet, while in force and assuming it to be lived up to, there can be no doubt that its direct, immediate, and necessary effect is to put a restraint upon trade or commerce as described in the act.

"For these reasons the suit of the Government can be maintained without proof of the allegation that the agreement was entered into for the purpose of restraining trade or commerce or for maintaining rates above what was reasonable. The necessary effect of the agreement is to restrain trade or commerce, no matter what the intent was on the part of those who signed it.

"We think that the fourth section of the act invests the Government with full power and authority to bring such an action as this, and if the facts be proved an injunction should issue."

Justice White in the dissenting opinion (Justices Field, Gray, and Shiras concurring) says in part:

"The contract between the railway companies, which the court holds to be void, because it is found to violate the act of Congress of the 2d of July, 1890, substantially embodies only an agreement between the corporations by which a uniform classification of freight is obtained, by which the secret undercutting of rates is sought to be avoided, and the rates as stated in the published rate-sheets, and which, as a general rule, are required by law to be filled with the interstate commerce commission, are secured against arbitrary and sudden changes.

"To define the words 'in restraint of trade' as embracing every contract which in any degree produced that effect would be violative of reason, because it would include all those contracts which are the very essence of trade, and would be equivalent to saying that there should be no trade, and therefore nothing to restrain.

"Admitting *arguendo* the correctness of the proposition by which it is sought to include every contract, however reasonable, within the inhibition of the law, the statute, considered as a whole, shows, I think, the error of the construction placed upon it. Its title is 'An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies.' The word unlawful clearly distinguishes between contracts in restraint of trade which are lawful and those which are not.

"The plain intention of the law was to protect the liberty of contract and the freedom of trade. Will this intention not be frustrated by a construction which, if it does not destroy, at least gravely impairs both the liberty of the individual to contract and the freedom of trade? If the rule of reason no longer determines the right of the individual to contract or secures the validity of contracts upon which trade depends and results, what becomes of the liberty of the citizen or of the freedom of trade? Secured no longer by the law of reason, all these rights become subject, when questioned, to the mere caprice of judicial authority.

"It follows that the construction which reads the rule of reason out of the statute embraces within its inhibition every contract or combination by which workingmen seek to peaceably better their condition. It is therefore, as I see it, absolutely true to say that the construction now adopted which works out such results not only frustrates the plain purpose intended to be accomplished by Congress, but also makes the statute tend to an end never contemplated, and against the accomplishment of which its provisions were enacted."

Logically, Private Control of Railroads is Condemned.—

"The single railroad, let alone a combination of railroads, is essentially a monopoly as respects three fourths of the points along its line. These associations affect rates only at the few competing points. They are attempts simply to extend to competing points the monopoly which every road possesses over the far more numerous non-competing points. The Supreme-Court decision aims to strike down the monopoly respecting competing points, but leaves the monopoly respecting non-competing points untouched.

"Are the railway associations' contracts in reasonable restraint of trade and so lawful, or in unreasonable restraint and so unlawful? Counsel for the roads contended that the restraint was reasonable and necessary to prevent the ruin of the roads. But into this the court can not go. Competition would determine the question, but competition is denied by the fact of contract and association, and so unreasonable restraint must be assumed. Hence the illegality of the association under the law.

"But, says Justice Peckham, 'it is true that as to a majority of those living along its lines each railroad is a monopoly.' Competition, therefore, fails in that case to determine questions of reasonable or unreasonable restraint, and the latter must in the same manner be assumed. This does not, of course, concern the

further application of the law to the single road, but it does plainly bring the court around to apparent condemnation of private control of railroads as against public policy and the restraint of trade. The reasoning employed can lead to no other conclusion."—*The Republican, Springfield, Mass.*

Congress Must Provide a Remedy.—"We shall not presume to say that the Supreme Court is in error when it says that the Sherman anti-trust law was intended to cover transportation companies, and to secure unlimited competition between them by absolutely prohibiting all agreements that would restrain competition. But we are firm in the conviction that if that was the purpose of the law, and if the law can be enforced to carry out that purpose, it not only will not prevent restraint of the trade of transportation, but it will throw that trade into chaos, and will go very far toward not only restraining but destroying it. Of course, this will not really be allowed to occur. The result would be too appalling, and before it had been reached, Congress would be forced to retrace its steps and to treat this vital matter with some degree of common sense and conscience."—*The Times, New York.*

"Without going into the merits of the arguments on either side, it is evident that a law which is so uncertain that the Supreme Court of the United States is almost equally divided as to its interpretation can not be entirely satisfactory. The vote of 5 to 4 by which the anti-trust law was sustained, reversing the decision of the lower court, may itself be reversed at a subsequent hearing of this or a similar case, as has happened frequently in the history of the Supreme Court. If Congress wishes the law to stand free from doubt and danger it should amend it in such a way as to clear up all points on which the opinions of the judges show uncertainty, and to preclude vexatious litigation on it in future."—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

"Anarchy from a New Pulpit."—"But never before now, so far as we know, has our contemporary [*The Evening Post*] permitted its anarchistic tendencies to lead it into an attack upon the Supreme Court of the United States. Indeed, last summer, it was vigorous in its denunciation of the Democratic platform, which contained a plank mildly criticizing the Supreme Court for its income-tax decision; asserted that this plank was nothing less than anarchy in theory, and called upon all true patriots to rally round the 'only remaining bulwark of liberty against the country's enemies.'

"Now, however, it has changed its mind about the Supreme Court's sanctity and necessary immunity from public criticism, as appears by this extract from its comment upon the court's decision in the case of the Trans-Missouri Freight Association:

"This judgment must be added to the long line of deplorable decisions, beginning with the legal-tender cases, in which the court has revealed its weak grasp of the fundamental principles of law and government by dividing almost evenly upon them. The dissenting opinions of Judges Field, Gray, Shiras, and White, when they are printed, will no doubt demonstrate with an incisiveness quite equal to the energy of Judge Peckham, on whose side were the Chief Justice and Judges Brewer, Harlan, and Brown) that the case ought to have been decided the other way, that the anti-trust law did not apply, or else that, if it did, a case had not been made out under it. When, under our system, the questions which underlie the whole social order are such that the Constitution may by the change of a single judicial vote be made one day to uphold individual and corporate liberty, and the next to justify the socialistic omnipotence of Congress, the judiciary, to say the least, is not establishing a hold on public confidence in its competence."

"... It all depends on whose ox is gored."—*The Journal, New York.*

No Self-Killing Rate War.—"Whether the railways accept in good faith the meaning of the decision or not, it is plain that for the present they can not hope to get back through pools, traffic associations, or trusts the losses that they would inflict on themselves by ruinous rate wars. The consequence of that is that they will not inflict those losses. They will perceive, in the course of time, that if any single line gets the idea that it will be a fine thing to throw away money by carrying freight at less than cost the surest remedy for that will be to let it pocket all the loss. . . . Competition will not, of course, permit the earning of profits on bogus stock inflations; but for many years the railway combinations have never been strong enough to secure that purpose. The object of the legalization of pools, for which the railways have annually besieged Congress, was to enable watered

capital to secure business. But on the basis of actual and *bona-fide* investment the result of an era of legitimate competition will be steadiness of rates and increased volume of business."—*The Dispatch, Pittsburg.*

"The language of the Supreme Court would seem to be sufficiently plain. It is, in effect, that combinations entered into by common carriers for the purpose of maintaining rates are violative of the Sherman anti-trust law, which is held to apply. Efforts will doubtless be made to get around the opinion by ingeniously worded agreements. But such expedients to defeat the obvious purport of a declaration by the highest court in the land must inevitably intensify the anti-corporation feeling which prevails among the masses and lead to more stringent legislation. There is danger that defiant evasiveness will, in the end, be productive of greater injury to the railroads than they can possibly gain from shiftiness."—*The Herald, Baltimore.*

Broad Significance of the Decision.—"In short, the whole preliminary argument leading up to the debatable conclusion of the majority of the court in regard to the right of railroad association, has the appearance of being a careful statement of the accepted conclusions of the whole court in regard to combinations in restraint of trade. Five justices find these premises necessarily involve a conclusion destructive of at least some railroad agreements to maintain rates; four of them find that such a conclusion does not inevitably follow. But the significant bearing of the opinion on the 'trust' question consists in this, that whatever may be the ultimate judgment as to the applicability of the anti-trust law to such an agreement as that of the Joint Traffic Association, the 'trust' system unquestionably stands condemned by the practically unanimous voice of the court. This may have no immediate practical bearing on the suppression of monopolies in manufacture, because the court has expressly ruled that such a task belongs to the exercise of the judicial powers of the States; but the attitude of the court to the whole question as to what constitutes restraint of trade can hardly be without its effect in molding the opinion of the country and of the state courts on this subject. Justice Peckham enters into a lengthy discussion of the common-law meaning of the phrase 'contract in restraint of trade,' and holds that it includes more than such contracts as can be shown to be in unreasonable restraint of trade. He says that the phrase has no such limited signification, and whether or not he pushes the application of this doctrine too far in applying it to railroad agreements to maintain reasonable rates, the important bearing of the doctrine on actual or attempted monopolies in manufacture or distribution is none the less apparent."—*The Journal of Commerce, New York.*

Railroad Managers and Honesty.—"To speak plainly and be entirely frank, is it not a fact that railroad managers as a class distrust one another to such an extent that they can not make mutual agreements that will have any force or be considered binding except they be enforceable by fines or penalties? And is not that the real reason why so many of them look for ruinous rate wars to follow this decision? If this be the case, the conclusion is irresistible that the remedy for these anticipated ills is within easy reach of the owners and managers of the railroads themselves. These managers are paid large salaries. What for? Is it for the sort of talent that is required for sharp practises and smart tricks; for cunning devices to outwit competitors, evade law, and in the end impoverish stockholders? The unwritten history of some of our great corporations would certainly furnish the basis for such a suspicion. And if this is the case it is time for the managers of these great corporations to consider whether or not substantial relief from adverse court decisions and unfriendly legislation is attainable by their own concerted and united action. Simple and straightforward honesty in their dealings with one another and with the public would do more than anything else to clear up the whole situation and avert what they consider impending dangers to the railroad properties of the country."—*The Tribune, New York.*

Significance of the Decision.—"Special significance attaches to this remarkable decision owing to the fact that in the lower federal courts the Government has invariably suffered defeat in its assault upon railroad pools. . . . The decision is clearly a technical one, and the refusal of the court to look into the 'reasonableness' of the rates may be regretted on general public grounds. It may be found necessary to amend the laws and legalize certain

forms of pooling under the control of the interstate commerce commission, but for the present it would seem that no pooling arrangement could be devised that would evade the inhibitions of the anti-trust law. The vigorous dissenting opinions of four judges will repay careful study."—*The Evening Post, Chicago.*

"Its practical effect will be, it is thought, to require all traffic agreements between railroads, whether freight or passenger, to fix rates to be submitted to the interstate commerce commission. If this proves to be the case it will lift that body into very great importance. Thus far it has accomplished little; but now it has in prospect a great career of usefulness, a career not unlike that of the railroad and warehouse board of Illinois, only on a national instead of on a state scale."—*The Inter Ocean, Chicago.*

"The Supreme Court has in this decision upholding a law passed to protect the people from the oppression of great combinations of capital given new proof of its title to respect. No decision could be at once more timely and more important. None could do more in checking the dangerous tendency toward an aggressive socialism which was revealed in the last election. It will do more than all else to abate the violent sentiment in favor of confiscation and repudiation which startled the country in that campaign. It will start a reaction among the discontented elements toward the traditional and fundamental American policy of respecting property rights, of trusting to the law, and reverencing the courts."—*The World, New York.*

"It virtually restricts all the railroads of the country from pooling rates, for there is hardly a transportation system now in operation that is not more or less completely under the control of an association or an agreement. To continue their operations in the old ways the roads must either secure a definite repeal of the law of 1890 or else devise some means of concealing the true purpose of their combinations in such a way as to evade the plain prohibitions of that statute. The decision appears to have been rendered in the interests of the majority of the people, and a vigorous enforcement of the law as thus interpreted can not fail to result favorably to many classes of citizens."—*The Star, Washington.*

"The fact is that if the unrestricted competition which the law-makers are striving to bring about could once be put into effect, the inevitable and speedy result would be the permanent end of all competition. The only alternative to the destruction of the value of all railway property would be the consolidation of all the railways into a few great corporations, each in sole control of a certain section of the country, so mapped out as to do away with the possibility of competition. This is what the anti-trust and anti-pooling laws will bring about if they are rigidly enforced. Is this the end which those who framed these measures desire?"—*The Engineering News, New York.*

"The decision is so comprehensive in scope that any further legislation to abolish trusts will be superfluous. Even wild-eyed Populists and pallid-faced economic reformers could yell for nothing more radical and far-reaching than is this decision. It goes to show, moreover, that the corporations and aggregated capital control neither the Congress nor the Supreme Court when the interests of the people are at stake, for the Sherman anti-trust law and the decision of the court therein are both opposed point-blank to the interests of corporations and aggregated capital."—*The Journal, Detroit.*

"While three Republicans were for the law and only two against it, the four Democrats on the bench were divided evenly. . . . The division of the court on the validity of the anti-trust law may be unimportant, but nevertheless it ought to be a matter of satisfaction to all Republicans to know that Republican justices of the Supreme Court are responsible for dealing the trusts one of the most severe blows they have ever received in this country."—*The Leader, Cleveland, Ohio.*

"It virtually says that these vast powers shall no longer tax at their will the cattle and corn, the flour and shoes, that pass from the producer to the consumer where it crosses a state line in passage. One of the greatest impediments to trade in this country has been removed."—*The Journal, Chicago.*

"This decision, affecting millions upon millions of dollars, is practically the decision of a single judge. The great railroad interests of the country will never rest contented until they have made every possible effort for a modification of that decision. The people will not be satisfied to have so important a matter decided by so narrow a margin, even tho it be in the highest court."—*Vice-President Frank S. Bond, Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railroad, in United Press.*

THE MISSISSIPPI FLOOD PROBLEM.

IMMENSE areas in the Missouri and Mississippi river valleys have during the month sustained severe damage from floods which neither natural nor artificial bounds have been able to control. Arkansas and Tennessee appear to have suffered most, and altho the loss of life is light, considering the extent of the overflow, the enormous damage to property reemphasizes the seriousness of the flood problem. The costly levee system is said to be practically inadequate for protection, and aside from the usual arguments deduced from floods in favor of preservation of the forests, it is now suggested that a system of irrigation canals to receive and store overflows might come nearer to solving the problem which is of so great importance to vast stretches of territory. It is also noticeable that in tariff-reform quarters the floods have furnished an argument against a protective tariff on lumber.

Government Inefficiency.—"The history of the floods in the Mississippi River valley is in one sense a history of the extravagance and reckless methods of government work. Each recurring disaster is in a way a mighty protest against the inefficiency and general want of skill displayed in handling the great problem of the control of the river. There has long been a decided difference of opinion between the government engineers and the citizens' boards in the States through which and along the borders of which the great river flows. The one plan has been to clear the river of obstructions and deepen the channel so as to allow the flood-tide an easier passage and thereby prevent its spreading over the adjoining territory, carrying destruction in its path. The other plan has been to build up the levees so strong and high that the flood would be confined to the channel. Millions of dollars have been appropriated from time to time for the carrying into effect of one or the other of these engineering theories. Year after year the Government has dumped great sums of its money into and by the side of the mighty river, only to see the waters burst beyond all bounds with fatal and indeed annual regularity."—*The Post, Houston, Texas.*

No Satisfactory Solution.—"The levee theory is that the floods can be restrained by them and forced to scour a deeper channel in the bottom of the river through the mud, but, in practise, the river does not do this. It feels for the weak points in the levees and there it effects its disastrous work. Another theory is that of outlets for the surplus waters. It has been proposed to construct canals from the river to the interior, where basins would be made to receive the surplus flow from the great river. As yet no really satisfactory solution of the problem of this refractory river has been found. It seems beyond the power of man to protect the lowlands when a flood of the present dimensions is on its way to the Gulf of Mexico. One flood like this wipes out much costly work of the Mississippi River commission. The ever-yielding soil of the river bank mocks the best treatment of the hydrographic engineers."—*The Journal, Minneapolis.*

Northern Farmers Should Store Overflow.—"What are the chief causes for these sudden torrents and deluges? They are the destruction of the forests and artificial drainage. The lumberman's ax and the farmer's tile-draining are accountable for most of the mischief. . . . Irrigation is indeed the problem of the arid region, for the water-supply is scant and remote at the best, but in the middle West it ought to be no problem at all. All that is required is that the farmer should store in reservoirs a portion of the water nature so abundantly lavishes upon him. That surplus would not only increase his own wealth, but it would tend to the reduction, at least, of the torrents that sweep away the wealth of others. The preservation of the forests by replanting as fast as cut away will also hold back the waters, and this must in some way be enforced by either state or national authority. Great advances have already been made toward the accomplishment of this end through such forestry laws as we have and by the National Forestry Association. But the most immediate resource, beneficial to North and South alike, is a readjustment of the drainage system in the farming regions of the North."—*The Times-Herald, Chicago.*

Flood-Gates Needed.—"It may be that the time has come for a reopening of the question of need of more outlets for the Mississippi. The jetties have done all that was, or that reasonably could be, expected of them. They have given deep water at New Orleans and have doubled the worth of the great river as a navigable highway. No system of outlets that will lessen the value of the jetties is worthy of consideration. But new outlets for use in seasons like the present may be desirable. Ample regulation of the current of the Mississippi can be had by flood-gates that will permit or prevent at pleasure an overflow of the main current into canals that debouch upon the gulf. In emergencies like the present the value of such outlets or canals as preventives of destruction might be incalculable."—*The Inter Ocean, Chicago.*

Floods and Drought.—"It is not claimed that there were no freshets in the past, for in a country as big as the United States atmospheric and meteorological disturbances are to be expected; but the reports show that these are far more frequent than half a century ago. There are more cyclones, too, and more droughts—and this, without taking into consideration the semi-arid region of Nebraska and Kansas. We boasted of old that the South seldom suffered in its crops from lack of rain. Our climate was remarkably equitable, and the rainfall nearly always sufficient for our needs. Such droughts as that which parched north Louisiana last past summer and fall, and extended its ravages over into Arkansas, were almost unknown in old days; but they are frequent to-day. The meteorologists unite in declaring that these unfortunate climatic changes are due to the depletion of our forests, the same cause which has converted the northern coast of Africa into a desert, and which has caused serious injury to many parts of Italy, formerly the most fertile in that peninsula. . . . In the presence of the floods which have so recently devastated the Ohio valley, and which are even now threatening the lower Mississippi, we can not afford to abandon the policy of setting apart forest reservations, which can alone protect us from excessive rainfall or prolonged droughts."—*The Times-Democrat, New Orleans.*

Floods and Lake Levels.—"Reports from the regions where the tributary streams flowing to the lakes originate have been less in volume than those coming from the valley of the Mississippi and its branches. But such reports as come represent the floods as of phenomenal extent and force. The Wisconsin streams that flow toward Lake Michigan and into Lake Superior are out of their banks and all the low country is under water. Chicago River is pouring a tide of water into the lake greater than has been seen since the last few years of drought began. The Desplaines, which flows to the Illinois and thence to the Mississippi, has 'slopped over' into Chicago River and so has contributed to swell the currents moving toward the lake basin. All the streams emptying into Lake Michigan on both shores, from its head at Michigan City to its foot at Mackinaw, are full to the brim and over and present scenes along the valleys through which they flow such as have not been seen in a decade. It appears as if the floods in the great lake basin would solve, at least for the present, the problem of the lake levels."—*The Chronicle, Chicago.*

Tariff Insures Further Destruction of Forests.—"By just so much as we exclude the foreign lumber product, by just so much do we increase the draft upon our resources. The demand of the public for lumber will be only slightly lessened by this prohibitive tariff, because it is a common necessary of life. If it can not be obtained from without the country, it must be had from within; and thus the tariff makes sure that the destruction of our forests, with all its unfortunate incidental consequences, must proceed with accelerated velocity. The lumber tariff is a bid for all those disastrous weather conditions, those alternations of excessive heat and cold, the tempestuous change from drought to flood, that are the apprehension of the sober thinker. Yet the man who understands all this will also ask Congress to pass an act which will help, more than all other influences combined, to bring about this unhappy condition, for no other reason than to add to the unearned profits of a few millionaire lumber kings. This is what happens to public interests when they come into collision with a system based upon monopoly and favoritism."—*The Globe, St. Paul.*

TARIFF DEMANDS IN THE SOUTH.

CONSIDERABLE comment has been occasioned by Democratic demands for a share of protection to Southern interests under new tariff legislation. Younger members of Congress from that section are seeking to secure a duty on imported cotton, chiefly Egyptian fiber, taking the ground, substantially, that so long as the protective policy is ascendant there is no reason why Southern products should be sacrificed to the interest of other sections of the country. Mr. McLaurin of South Carolina, a member of the ways and means committee, made a speech in the course of the tariff debate in the House of Representatives in which this change of attitude was defended. He said that he proposed to accept the situation and demand a reciprocity of protection between the sections for all the industries of the country, South as well as North. Seeking to find out how it is that laboring-classes in the North, especially in New England, can be said to have money in savings-banks, while a similar class in the South do not, Mr. McLaurin declared:

"I discovered enough to convince me, at least, that the interests of the laboring and producing classes of the South had to a certain extent been sacrificed to the doctrines of free raw material. I imagined I detected the fact that the enthusiasm and heat of debate, together with an intense opposition to the policy and principles of protection, had caused us to forget or neglect to demand a reciprocity of protection for our own people when at the beginning, as now, we fully realize that any and all opposition will fail. Under such circumstances, whatever consideration is given to Southern interests comes almost without a demand, and is always of such a character as to interfere as little as possible with interests in the North and East. In other words, men who advocate the theory of free raw material and denounce a tariff as robbery are not in a position to ask reciprocity for their own people who produce this free raw material and then buy it back in the manufactured article with a heavy duty added."

We append several editorial extracts dealing with this Southern view of the tariff question:

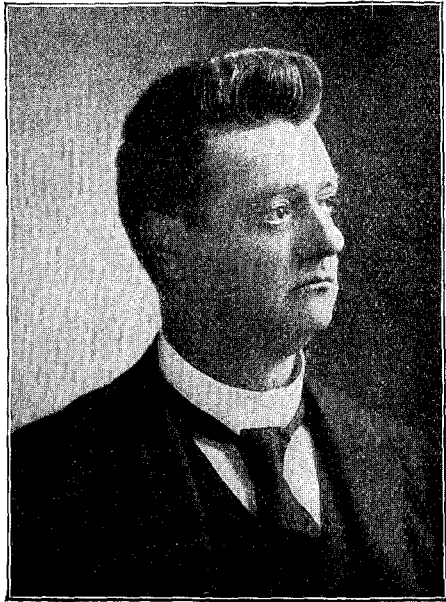
Tariff for Revenue Not Free Trade.—"A free list is obnoxious to Democracy, and, in the nature of things, must be opposed by those who believe in laying a tariff for revenue only. In that sort of a tariff there can be no protection for protection's sake, and no free list. Both are in the nature of discriminations, and a Democratic measure can not justly discriminate in either direction.

"All true Democrats know that protection and a free list go together. They are the complements of each other, both being discriminations. Now this has been the position of *The Constitution* from the first. But when it denounced free trade as undemocratic, it was described as 'a protectionist organ.' And this description was multiplied into positive detraction when, in 1888, *The Constitution*, standing for the interests of the South, declared that if protection was to be the order of the day the Southern

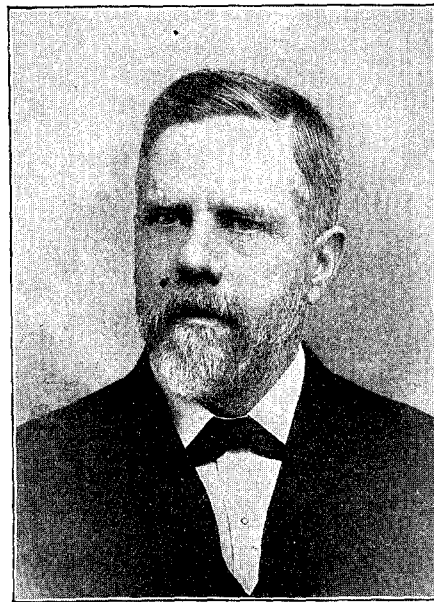
producers, bearing a part of the burdens, should receive some of the benefits. More than that, when *The Constitution* pointed out the folly of the free list in the Wilson bill, and hinted that jobbery was behind it, a great hue and cry was raised to the effect that the protest was an attack on Cleveland. But Cleveland is gone and the Democratic Party remains, and, by these signs that we have noted, it is getting together on its own platform, is against protection for protection's sake, and is still true to the doctrines of honesty, justice, fair-dealing, and popular rights, having for its purpose the greatest good of all men."—*The Constitution* (Bryan Dem.), Atlanta, Ga.

No Practical Benefit in Consistency on Tariff Now.—"In theory Democrats should refuse to accept any of the gains of a protective tariff. They should pay the scot and let the other fellows enjoy the emoluments, standing back meanwhile on their dignity and bloviating about principle.

Practically considered, such a course in present circumstances would be not only unprofitable for the time being, but without promise of reward in the future. By securing such protection as they can for Southern products the Southern Democratic members of Congress will simply give their people a chance to get back a part of the tribute which the tariff bill will force them to pay to the North, and they would in no considerable degree damage Democratic prospects for



A. S. CLAY (DEM.), OF GEORGIA.



JOHN A. HENDERSON (DEM.), OF FLORIDA.

TWO SOUTHERN UNITED STATES SENATORS-ELECT.

the coming campaign. So long as the men who are in control of the machinery of the party can have their way they will keep the silver issue to the front and let the tariff issue go by the board, and there is little doubt that they will have their way. In that case the party will be knocked out again, and there will be no chance of reform of the tariff or anything else. Of course, if the party would drop the silver foolishness and reunite its divided forces on the tariff, it would win, and if there were any chance of making the tariff the issue there would be some practical benefit to be derived from consistency as regards the tariff. But as it is it would seem that there is nothing for the Democratic members of Congress to do but make the best of the situation for their constituents."—*The Scimitar* (Dem.), Memphis, Tenn.

How the South is Treated.—"When the Republicans began framing the tariff bill they said the South would be taken care of. But how is the South treated? Can any fair-minded man say she is treated fairly? As a matter of fact she is treated outrageously.

"Yes, a reasonable duty is put on rice, but rice production interests only a small fraction of the Southern people. The duty on sugar is increased, but it was not increased in order to afford sugar-planters more protection. It was increased to get additional revenue, and it is about the only thing that will yield much additional revenue.

"The South asked for a duty on Egyptian cotton in order to protect growers of sea-island cotton, and the ways and means committee refused the request. And why did the committee refuse it? Because a few manufacturers at the North use Egyptian cotton. The committee preferred to favor a few manufacturers rather than thousands of Southern farmers. But not only did it refuse to give any protection to the farmers who grow sea-island cotton, but it placed a heavy burden on all farmers who raise cot-

ton, whether sea-island or upland, but chiefly upon those who raise upland. It put a protective duty on cotton ties and bagging. The Wilson tariff released the cotton farmers from the grasp of those grasping corporations, the manufacturers of cotton ties and bagging, but the ways and means committee has undertaken to make them again pay tribute to those trusts."—*The News (Dem.)*, Savannah, Ga.

Whither Are We Tending?—"The Democratic platform denounced Republican protection as a fraud, and the McKinley tariff as the crowning atrocity of class legislation, and yet when the father of the McKinley bill becomes President, and his extra session of Congress sets about rehabilitating the McKinley tariff, we find Southern Democratic Congressmen in the scramble for some of the protection spoils. It has been announced in the papers of the State that with a single exception—the Hon. W. G. Brantley—every member of the Georgia delegation will vote and urge protection for some Southern product in the new tariff bill. But there seems to be no justification for this exception. . . . If our friends of the *Macon Telegraph* or some other advocate of protection will tell us how the people of this country who are unable to buy the things they need at present low prices are to be enriched or made prosperous by having to pay \$117,000,000 additional for them, we will appreciate the information."—*The Chronicle (Bryan Dem.)*, Augusta, Ga.

Specific Duties on Sugar Demanded.—"There is no objection in the world to the refiners securing all reasonable protection, and so long as it is in the shape of a differential in favor of refined sugar over raw, the producing interests can find no reasonable objection; but the producers can be counted on to fight vigorously any attempt to restore the *ad-valorem* system, which, under the present law, has not only deprived the Government of many millions of dollars of legitimate revenue, but has robbed the sugar-growers of a considerable proportion of their proper protection. When the tariff bill reaches the Senate it will bear very close watching by our sugar interests; so it will be as well for the planters to make their arrangements accordingly."—*The Picayune (Dem.)*, New Orleans, La.

MORALIZING OVER THE PRIZE-FIGHT.

WITH comparatively few exceptions the daily newspapers of the country gave a great deal of space to reports of the recent prize-fight, at Carson City, Nev., between Robert Fitzsimmons and James J. Corbett. The most striking examples of newspaper "enterprise" in this connection, by general consent, were afforded by the *New York Journal*, which engaged ex-Senator John J. Ingalls, and the *New York World*, which secured the services of ex-Champion John L. Sullivan, to report the fight. The character of such exhibitions and the proper newspaper treatment of them give ground for an aftermath of discussion scarcely less vigorous, tho very much less space-consuming, than the news of the fight. We quote a number of newspapers in their own defense:

The Love for Fighting Men.—"The highest civilizations in the world held their gladiators in more popular regard than they did their kings; the most cold-blooded and sedentary person prefers the chapter in 'Lorna Doone' which describes the great contest in which John Ridd tore the tendon from the arm of Carver Doone. 'Treasure Island' is the modern classic of England and America because of its royal fights, and the conflicts of Rudolph Rassendyll made the hearts of two continents beat quicker.

"Americans of a certain class attach too much importance to the intellectual. They expect all men and women to strive to become members of that pallid aristocracy represented by the professional class. The aim held before all schoolboys and girls is that by effort they may attain to this position in life. The result of this constant aspiration is not so satisfactory as the promoters of democracy anticipated. It is useless to try to erect one standard, and that an intellectual one, for the whole of America. It is not possible for legislatures to turn men with prize-fighting tendencies into gentlemen with a penchant for Sunday-school and a devotion to blue china. Nor can legislatures eradicate from the vigorous boy who feels his own healthy young muscles swell

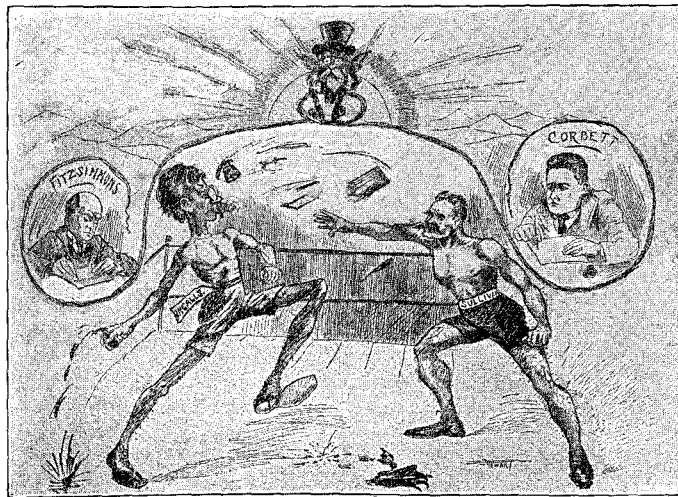
within his arms an admiration for men of mighty muscle who meet to fight and carry away this label: 'This is the strongest man in the world.' . . .

"We are not a race of philosophers. Academic ideals will not entirely serve. We are not even a race of clerks and speculators and nervous office-men. The blood of all the races of the world flows in our veins, and all the races of the world have loved big fighting men, whether they fought in battle or in rings—whether they fought for principle or for fame."—*The Chronicle*, Chicago.

Advance in Fairness and Decency.—"The remarkable features surrounding this contest are noticed in the higher plane on which it was arranged, having a governor and state officials for its friends and patrons and an ex-United States Senator among its array of talented reporters. No fight was ever so carefully, promptly, and ably described. Considering the distance and amount of matter sent over the wires it was a marvelous achievement and adds to the fame of the telegraphic and newspaper enterprise of the present era. What effect all this will have upon future ring battles can not be foreseen. But the manner in which the affair has been conducted, its advance in fairness and decency, must have a salutary effect upon the men who engage in this kind of business. The public at large, however, will deplore the advance of the pugilistic ring, and will see in it the same demoralization and brutality that have characterized its history in all times, and will work as steadily and earnestly for its circumscribed limits."—*The Deseret News*, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Civilization Differs from Religion.—"When the pulpit denounces these exhibitions on the ground that they are degrading to our better natures, we heartily agree; but when a mere moralist protests in the name of civilization, we are tempted to hale him up to the witness-bench and ask him if he knows what civilization is and what results it sets out to produce. The very men who were punching each other yesterday are its products. And see how far its refinements go! For, whereas, a hundred years ago two bullies were loosed against each other, with naked fists, and nails and teeth, and given full liberty to punch, and smash, and claw, civilization has stepped into the ring and compelled each contestant to wear gentlemanly gloves. Who knows but the pugilists will be compelled to meet each other in dress-suits a hundred years from now?"—*The Constitution*, Atlanta, Ga.

Warning against Fast Living.—"Before the battle there were some suspicions that Corbett had suffered a loss of electric energy and physical force by a long-continued course of fast living and reckless debauchery. These matters are now talked of publicly, and to some such course must be attributed his pitiful breakdown when apparently he held victory in his grasp. Certain it is that no man who undertakes great physical or intellectual work can long maintain himself if he lives at a break-neck pace. Temperance and moderation are the price he must pay for his vigor of mind and body; but too many only recognize the imperious authority of this rule after it is too late. It is a law of nature, and therefore a law of God, and they who dare to disregard it must suffer the penalty of a breakdown and ignominious defeat at some



THE NEW JOURNALISM AT CARSON CITY: A LITERARY CONTEST WHICH OVERSHADOWS THE FISTIC BATTLE.

—*The Times*, Washington, D. C.

most critical moment. This is the only valuable lesson to be learned from an event that is disgraceful rather than otherwise."—*The Picayune, New Orleans, La.*

"That prize-fighters are boxers is no reason why boxing should be tabooed. Any good thing may be carried to an excess that makes it a wrong. Intemperance is not confined to overindulgence in intoxicants, tho a great many alleged reformers conduct their campaigns along that line. The Carson City affair serves to call attention to the great benefits of a careful adherence to the laws of health, and this lesson should not be forgotten in the great wave of moral indignation that is aroused at the sight of two men fighting like a pair of bulldogs."—*The World-Herald, Omaha, Nebr.*

News Not Approval.—"As a matter of fact, the pecuniary return to the newspapers never comes anywhere near recompensing them for the outlay which they are required to make to meet what they feel to be an urgent demand upon their enterprise. It does not follow that because a newspaper prints a description of a prize-fight, in which much public interest is manifested, the publishers of the newspaper therefore approve prize-fighting. A very large part of the community, probably by far the greater part, looked with interest for reports of Wednesday's fight, and the newspaper that disappointed them could hardly have justified itself before the public on the ground that its editor disapproved of prize-fighting, and would give his reader news only of what he approved."—*The Star, Washington.*

The Duty of Reputable Journalism.—"The course taken by *The Ledger* with reference to the Carson City prize-fight [refusing to print details] has evoked a remarkable expression of approval from its readers. . . . The letters published in *The Ledger* are exceedingly valuable as indicia of the existence here of a newspaper constituency which demands and will liberally support clean journalism. When the occasion presents itself this constituency will make itself heard in its own forms of expression. Two deaths in this city as the result of the brutal tendency fostered by the Carson affair, and the two deaths which occurred some months ago in New York city at an amateur prize-fight, show plainly enough what tragic consequences flow from the glorification of the heroes of the prize-ring. A Boston journal portentously says that Nevada has much to answer for, not only locally but nationally. The influence she sends abroad tends to arouse the slumbering brute in society. There are victims already and more to come."

"This tendency to arouse brutish instincts, the direct outcome of the Carson disgrace, must be checked by wholesome public opinion reflected in the newspapers. The country has made decided progress toward a better state with reference to the prize-ring, as the laws of nearly all the American States abundantly attest. But these laws are not adequate in every instance, and in certain communities the laws, sufficient in themselves, are feebly executed. The introduction of bills in various legislatures now in session prohibiting even the pictorial exhibition of prize-fights shows that society is disposed to apply drastic remedies to this evil, even in its mildest manifestation. Reputable journalism must give tone and encouragement to every effort to suppress this dangerous so-called 'sport' until it is no longer countenanced in any community."—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

ALBERT SHAW ON THE GREATER NEW YORK CHARTER.

DR. ALBERT SHAW, editor of *The Review of Reviews*, and probably the highest authority on the subject of municipal government, sharply criticizes the system of government which the legislature has provided for the "Greater" City of New York. He asserts that the charter commission have attended to the details of department organization instead of concentrating attention upon the essential structure of the city government. In a contribution to *The Independent* Dr. Shaw points out that the proposed legislative assembly of 28 elective councilmen and about 105 aldermen "is pure sham and can have no real importance as a part of the new government." By giving the mayor absolute power of removal only for the first six months of his term, but

the power of appointment of all heads of departments except controller, Dr. Shaw thinks the charter creates a unique kind of bureaucracy:

"With a well-intentioned and thoroughly well-informed mayor, this extraordinary invention—the most purely theoretical creation ever launched in the form of a municipal charter—may give New York a very good government. When the charter comes to be understood, it is hard to say what could tempt any man of intelligence and character to desire a place in the municipal assembly, altho the smaller class of professional politicians will be glad to take such positions because of the salaries attached to them. In a well-balanced scheme of municipal government there is a deliberative branch which is responsible for public policies, which initiates large undertakings, and which supervises the general work of administration. The heads of executive departments, sought to be practical men, expert in the conduct of their particular branches of municipal work, and efficient members of the public service; but these appointive officers ought not to be the creators of municipal policy, any more than our naval commanders and army officers, should be the men who initiate and carry on the Government's foreign policies, or who decide upon the ships to be built and the fortifications to be erected, Congress being compelled to grant them the money upon their demand.

"Yet that is precisely the sort of government this commission has invented for the Greater New York. The appointed civil servants, who man the departments, are to lay their heads together and decide upon this or that or the other policy for the city. The municipal assembly, directly representing the people, has nothing to do with initiating the policy, and can not enlarge it or change its direction. It may attempt to thwart the policy by voting its disapproval; but the mayor whose appointees had originated the policy, and who was therefore presumably himself concerned with its origin, disposes of the municipal assembly by a veto which is practically absolute. Thus the municipal assembly loses all dignity, authority, and self-respect, and becomes a public laughing-stock."

Dr. Shaw furthermore sees nothing to prevent a "short-cut" to the legislature to annul provisions of the charter or secure legislation for the city in violation of the principle of municipal home rule, as under the present conditions.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

SWEET Canton! Loveliest village of the plain,
Where Hanna hauled the herds by special train,
Where workmen on club-bought tickets went,
As on an errand by employers sent.
Where smiling statesman springtime visits paid,
With many votes and delegates to trade,
Where parting summer brought the thousands on
To hunt for relics and to tramp the lawn;
How many here have blessed the happy day
When toil-remitting lent its turn to play,
When all the village folk their labor missed
To batten on the soft excursionist!

—T. S. Varnum, in *The Journal, Chicago.*

LATEST advices seem to indicate that Greece will melt.—*Mail and Empire, Toronto.*

CAN it be possible that William A. Pepper blew out the gas when he retired?—*The Times-Herald, Chicago.*

A NEW Jersey man found a diamond in his coal-hod, and now everybody is wondering how that gem escaped the watchful eye of the coal trust.—*The Herald, New York.*

THE railroads that have been engaged in the pooling business will be sure to add the Supreme Court to their list of dangerous agitators.—*The Journal, New York.*

THE Supreme Court has decided that railroads are subject to the anti-trust law, and that the forming of traffic pools is illegal. This will make it necessary for the railroad people to think up some new scheme that they can work for five or six years while it is being carried along through the courts.—*The Leader, Cleveland, Ohio.*

JOURNALISM IN THE FUTURE.—City Editor (of great daily): "Where's the President of the United States?"

Assistant: "He's reporting to-day's cabinet meeting for us."

City Editor: "All right. Cable the Czar of Russia to look after the Chinese question for us to-day, and remind the Emperor of Germany that we depend upon him to cover the meeting of the Reichstag."—*The North American, Philadelphia.*

LETTERS AND ART.

THE ART OF THE FUTURE.

CONSIDERABLE attention has been attracted, both here and in Europe, by a trenchant critique of French and Russian art published in the *Vestnik Evropy* by the eminent Russian sculptor, M. M. Antokolsky. The writer was long resident in Paris, where, indeed, his reputation was chiefly made; he is correspondent of the Institute, has lately been appointed Counsellor of State by the Czar, and has just celebrated his artistic jubilee in the Imperial Academy of Fine Arts at St. Petersburg. The original critique appears in Russian, but the *Revue de Paris* (February 15) publishes simultaneously a translation of the section dealing with French art, from which we quote. This part alone fills thirty-six pages of the *Revue*, and is a striking contribution to contemporary criticism. It covers the whole ground of art in France, including the industrial arts—the “plebeians,” as M. Antokolsky calls them, the patricians being sculpture and painting, of course. Of architecture he says nothing, because “it does not exist” in France or anywhere else! We translate a few of the more salient passages criticizing the modern movements, and leading up to his interesting and optimistic forecast of the art of the future. Speaking of the “plein-air” school, “the impressionists, with Manet at their head,” he says:

“We know that movement is life, and that immobility is death. The more movement the more life, and *vice versa*. But the more swift the movement the less able is art to seize it. You can not distinguish the details of a galloping horse. Yet of this fact most artists take no count; they carefully draw the smallest detail, and then immobilize their models and destroy the *living* truth of things. . . .

“How render this eternal motion, this ever-palpating atmosphere? Above all, how seize the first impression of the object seen without going into details? It is from this *first impression* that the Impressionists take their name.

“And here is another inconsequence: out-of-door scenes were painted in the studio, where the colors themselves appear otherwise than as they are. To a true painter of delicate sensibility such disdain of truth is as painful as squinting eyes or unequally sized hands in a figure drawing. To correct this defect of color it is necessary that the object be represented in its exact relation to its surroundings—to do it where and as it is seen. . . . The ‘plein-air’ artists have proved the justice of their theory; but, on the other hand, when we come to execution, it is clear that the Impressionists for the most part are not proof against criticism. All the world knows that it is easier to sketch than to achieve, and that, in any case, ‘the end crowns the work.’ Moreover, it is a fact that objects in repose not only lose nothing by being reproduced in all their details, but gain by it. People say to me, ‘Come a little farther off, half-close your eyes, and you shall behold nature itself rise before you!’ But true art has no need of these artifices; it is as fine near at hand as at a distance; and to half-shut your eyes is to receive an impression of twilight—of the hour when, as we say, all cats are gray. Who does not know that, under the veil, the ladies seem younger and handsomer? I repeat it, true art needs no recourse to such processes. We can, and we should, look it in the face, with open eyes, like truth itself, without optical illusion. . . .

“As artist, Manet has been but of little use to art; his works will leave nothing but an historic memory. But as apostle, as innovator, he was certainly of considerable importance. His theory contains much that is false, impossible, but also many precious things, and above all it had the merit of compelling many artists to think and to observe. Nevertheless, his immediate disciples are those who least understand the path he traced out. . . . Unhappily they were too easily seduced by the mere novelty of methods, they could not properly distinguish in their master the good from the bad; it was the impossible (*l'irréalisable*) that most attracted them; they beheld the beautiful in the monstrous, and they set themselves to paint orange faces with violet hair, in the belief that in a certain kind of light they

would look natural. They made fantastic perspectives, suggestive of amateur photographs taken at too short a range: the foreground is too large, and the middle distance too small. It is usual to put the object in the center of the canvas; they proved that they could place it on one side, or in a corner, or even divide it in two; here the head and forefeet of a horse; there, the poor beast leaves nothing to be seen but his tail and his hind-heels. Generally we put pictures in gold frames; they have demonstrated that we can frame them in white, or even in undressed wood. But all this is mere childishness.”

Some striking remarks on Puvis de Chavannes, the celebrated decorative painter, conclude with this suggestive paragraph:

“And, above all, Puvis de Chavannes has certain affinities with the pre-Raphaelites. We know that that school, born in England, includes in its ranks many artists of talent, and even of great talent. But here is what I think of this matter: I love the antique; I know that we imitate it admirably, almost to complete illusion, to the point of deceiving the most expert connoisseurs. Why? Simply and solely to deceive. But what is the aim of the pre-Raphaelites? The most disinterested, surely. Well, I would ask them: ‘What find you in primitive art? Nobility? Sincerity? Be yourselves noble and sincere, and your work shall be sincere and noble. You see in primitive art a pure faith, and that profoundly touches you. Enter the convent, fast before you work, toil on your knees, affect yourself to tears, and you will reach the beatific heights Angelico reached. And if you can not do that, if you can not passionately love your God and in His name renounce all earthly things, then love no less the human soul, its joys and sufferings. Does that not touch you? Is humanity become truly so prosaic, so cold, that it can no longer inspire you? You do what has already been done by the pseudo-classics, with this one difference, that they inspired themselves with antique art, and you with the art of the Middle Age. Your figures, your types, even the form of the hands, are good, excellent, but they are too reminiscent of Lippo Lippi, Botticelli, Ghirlandajo, and the others. In short, why do you ignore a truth against which nothing can prevail? What has once been can never be again.”

However, M. Antokolsky does not despair of things. Out of impressionisms, pre-raphaelitisms, decadentisms, and all the other “isms” of modern art, something good must come; they are proof, he says, of an “excess of talent,” rather than anything else, and are largely the direct result of great ambitions working in a restricted but overcrowded field—there are, he says, thirty thousand artists in Paris alone!

“I am profoundly convinced that in the end, of all the abortive essays, of all the absurdities which have so distinguished our century, especially in the past few years, nothing will remain; but mankind, perceiving that they have been equally fruitless, incomplete, and incapable of satisfying the true needs of our nature, will finally recognize that there is in art something of the universal, of the complete, something of harmony; that truth in art is not an ephemeral thing, but a thing that has been, is, and shall be. The name of that truth is *soul*. But—the reflective soul, full and fine, beautiful alike in content and in form.

“Such is the pure ideal of the art of the future, pure as religion without fanaticism, as love without jealousy; an art that shall express the best there is in human life. I am not a prophet, and I can not say where this art will make its appearance; but it will find a cradle somewhere, and it is in France that mostly we must look for it.”

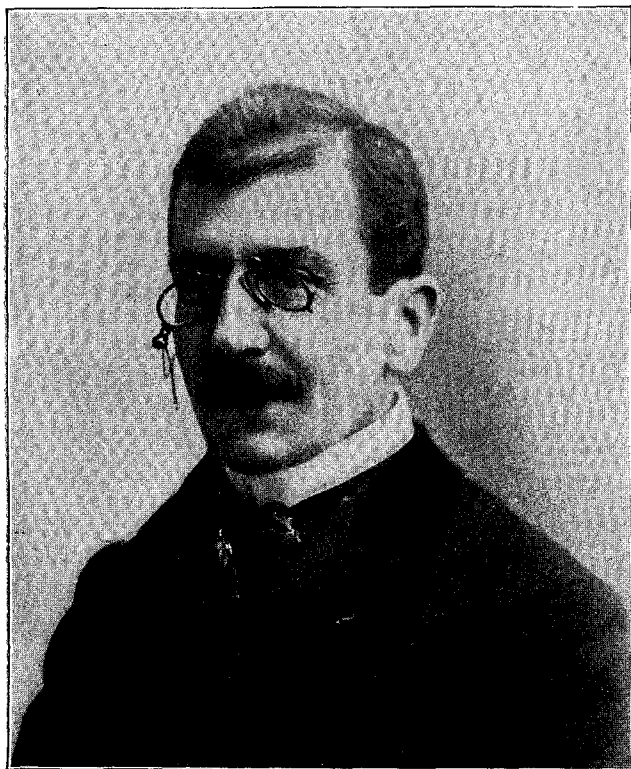
The Teacher of Paderewski.—There are two Leschetitzkys living, Emmeline Potter Frissell is led to remark, thinking of the famous maestro of Vienna as he manifests himself in the classroom and out of it, in social converse. There is no kinder or better man than he when “off duty”; but when on duty, an hour spent with him is one “of exquisite torture.” The writer, who has been his pupil, thus describes him in *The Looker-On*:

“Leschetitzky’s appreciation of rhythm, tone, and tone-color, and intuitive perceptions of correct musical expression, are so keen and true that the deviation of a hair’s-breadth from the

right and only way is enough to throw him into a paroxysm of agony. 'I simply can not listen to it; my temptation is to fly from the room,' says he. This is the Leschetitzky that storms and rages, scolds and shouts, sends or throws his pupils out of the room, and their books after them. It is this same Leschetitzky who tells one that he plays like an engineer; another like a butcher; another that she will make a good *Hausfrau*, can cook, sweep, and dust; and another that her playing (so out of time) makes him seasick! It is the same who waved a crestfallen Polish artist out of the room with the words, 'You have no tone'; and who, when a would-be pupil came to him and said he could speak only a 'little bit of French or German,' without further form or ceremony left the pupil, went to his wife, and said, 'Please send him away; he can not talk with me.' It is told of this Leschetitzky, too, that when young H— was playing with the Hellmesberger quartet, and by a slight error in the time threw the whole quartet out, he flew into a fit—what? agony, or rage, or both? and almost flung the really talented young man from the stool. The performance did not go on, it is almost needless to say; and young H— left Vienna in a sadder, but probably more rhythmical, state of mind."

THE "FOREMOST LITERARY CRITIC OF FRANCE."

FERDINAND BRUNETIÈRE, the distinguished editor of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, is now in America for the purpose of delivering a series of lectures before one of the leading universities. His position among literary critics of France is, according to Adolph Cohn, in *The Bookman*, as preeminent as



FERDINAND BRUNETIÈRE.

was that of Sainte-Beuve thirty or forty years ago. Unlike Sainte-Beuve, however, M. Brunetière is neither popular nor, apparently, desirous to become so. In fact a contempt for the crowd has never, we are told, found more continuous expression than in the score of volumes that he has published. The power which, nevertheless, he exerts in France may be judged from the following statement:

"Brunetière now occupies a privileged and commanding position. Since 1886 he teaches the intellectual *élite* of France in the *École Normale Supérieure*; he is a member of the French Academy; the Sorbonne opens its doors wide to him whenever he

chooses to instruct from the professor's chair the public which it attracts; he has under his direction the most authoritative periodical in the world."

We quote further from Mr. Cohn's exposition of Brunetière's work and aims:

"The keynote of Brunetière's work is authority. His object is not to tell us what he likes and why he likes it, but what we ought to like; and he enters upon such a work only because he has himself, at great pains and labor, tried to discover what *he* ought to like. From the start he has upheld the theory that there are canons of taste. Just as in life there are pleasures that must be shunned, and other pleasures, too, which, without having to be entirely shunned, are, however, acknowledged to belong to an inferior order, so in literature and art he holds that what attracts us most is not necessarily what we must hold to be most beautiful, and that we must educate our taste by means of our critical faculty and try to like most that which we have discovered to be best."

In consequence he is constantly on guard against new fads in literature, and merciless in denouncing new methods which he considers contrary to the true principles of art. A great deal that the public applauds he treats with disdainful silence. We quote further:

"Brunetière, therefore, studies the exemplars of excellence bequeathed to us by the past, and therein tries to discover the nature, the elements of true literary greatness, of real esthetic beauty. It may perhaps be called a real piece of luck in his career that the great masterpieces of the French literature of past ages are what they are. The past for him necessarily consisted, above all, of the masterpieces of the age of Louis XIV. Nothing equal to them had been produced by France in the preceding ages, and these masterpieces rested their claims upon tradition and authority: in religion, the Catholic tradition (in spite of the high intellectuality of the French Protestants of the seventeenth century, not a single great writer appeared among them); in politics, the monarchical tradition; in literature, the classical tradition. Greek poetry was almost as sacred to Racine as the Bible to Bossuet. Had he, instead of Boileau, written an *Art Poétique*, he would surely have repeated the words of the Roman poet:

"'Vos exemplaria Græca
Nocturna versate manu, versate diurna.'"

"Here, therefore, Brunetière found the most congenial field for study. But even here he discriminates; the more traditional the writer, the higher he places him; his men are Pascal, Racine, Bossuet, rather than Descartes, Corneille, and Molière. But the interest of his articles on the French seventeenth century, and moreover of most of his articles, is not simply due to the compactness and subtlety of his argument. His knowledge and presentation of facts give the reader a sense of security which is felt with but very few critics. We feel that we are dealing with a man who knows all that can be known about his subjects and who tells us all he knows.

"In fact, for those who speak, or rather write, with insufficient knowledge, he is simply merciless. Those who followed his career can remember how completely he disposed of a work on Montesquieu, which less-informed critics had hailed as a remarkable performance. The execution, for such it was, was so complete that the book has now disappeared, and the author, so far as we know, has remained silent ever since—a period of nearly fifteen years—with the result that Brunetière's article itself has ceased to be reprinted in the *Études Critiques*, of which it was originally a part.

"Of course it is not always pleasant for the reader of contemporary works to be told, 'You had better leave that alone; if you want excellence look at the past.' And the writers themselves may well feel some irritation against such a style of criticism. Add to this that Brunetière's manner was in no way calculated to soften the sharpness of his reprimands. Quite the reverse. And the more successful the writer he assailed, the more uncompromising and aggressive his attitude. The whole series of articles on the 'Roman Naturaliste' is as severe a dressing-down of Emile Zola as can well be imagined, and now that Brunetière is perhaps the most influential member of the French Academy, we are at

no great pains to discover who most violently objects to the election of the author of 'L'Assommoir.'"

Yet Brunetière is not the slave of tradition. The past is not, according to his theory, to be merely imitated or repeated by the present. But he is a staunch believer in the law of evolution in literature, and holds that what is great in the present is a transformation of what is great in the past; the one grows out of the other and represents the same principles of truth and beauty.

Brunetière is still a comparatively young man and has not limited his work to the sphere of literary criticism. His articles about two years ago on the relation of public instruction to religious faith (he is a Roman Catholic), following somewhat the same thought as Kidd's "Social Evolution," attracted very wide and favorable attention (see LITERARY DIGEST, vol. x., No. 23).

MORE OF MAX MÜLLER'S LITERARY RECOLLECTIONS.

PROF. MAX MÜLLER continues his series of articles of reminiscence, and, so long as they maintain the charm found in the three already published, the public would doubtless be content to have him continue them indefinitely. The third of the series (*Cosmopolis*, March) treats of Thackeray, Dickens, Clough, Matthew Arnold, Ruskin, Tennyson, and Browning, more than one third of the article being devoted to Arnold. The reminiscences of Thackeray, Dickens, and Clough are very slight. Of Clough, we are told that he "was a most fascinating character, thoroughly genuine, but so oppressed with the problems of life that it was difficult ever to get a smile out of him; and if one did, his round, ruddy face with the deep, heavy eyes seemed really to suffer from the contortions of laughter."

A pleasing and ennobling view of Matthew Arnold is given in the following:

"Another poet whom I knew at Oxford as an undergraduate, and whom I watched and admired to the end of his life, was Matthew Arnold. He was beautiful as a young man, strong and manly, yet full of dreams and schemes. His Olympian manners began even at Oxford; there was no harm in them, they were natural, not put on. The very sound of his voice and the wave of his arm were Jovellike. He grappled with the same problems as Clough, but they never got the better of him, or rather he never got the worse of them. Goethe helped him to soar where others toiled and sighed and were sinking under their self-imposed burdens. Even tho his later life was enough to dishearten a poet, he laughed at his being *Pegasus im Joche*. Sometimes at public dinners, when he saw himself surrounded by his contemporaries, most of them judges, bishops, and ministers, he would groan over the drudgery he had to go through every day of his life in examining dirty schoolboys and schoolgirls. But he saw the fun of it, and laughed. What a pity it was that his friends, and he had many, could find no better place for him. Most of his contemporaries rose to high positions in church and state, he remained to the end an examiner of elementary schools. Of course it may be said that, like so many of his literary friends, he might have written novels and thus eked out a living by pot-boilers of various kinds. But there was something noble and refined in him which restrained his pen from such work. Whatever he gave to the world was to be perfect, as perfect as he could make it, and he did not think that he possessed a talent for novels. His saying, 'No Arnold can ever write a novel,' is well known, but it has been splendidly falsified of late by his own niece [Mrs. Humphry Ward]. He had to go to America on a lecturing tour to earn some money he stood in need of, tho he felt it as a *dura necessitas*, nay as a dire indignity. It is true he had good precedents, but evidently his showman was not the best he could have chosen, nor was Arnold himself very strong as a lecturer. England has not got from him all that she had a right to expect, but whatever he has left has a finish that will long keep it safe from the corrosive wear and tear of time."

Arnold, we are told, was a delightful man to argue with, as he never lost his temper; but he was not easily convinced that he

was wrong even in regard to the simplest facts, and he would generally end by saying in the most patronizing way: "Yes, yes, my good fellow, you are quite right, but, you see, my view of the matter is different, and I have little doubt it is the true one." There was a long-standing feud between Arnold and Müller in regard to poetry, and the latter can not even now resist the temptation to combat through several pages Arnold's view of the preeminence of poetry over all other forms of intellectual activity. In all of Arnold's controversy there seemed to be a sort of sadness, felt rather than expressed, growing, perhaps, out of the consciousness that tho he was strong and looked young for his age, the thread of his life might—as in fact it did—snap suddenly at any moment. Meeting Browning not long before this event, Arnold, feeling ill, hinted that they might never meet again. To Browning's protestations he replied in an airy way: "Now, one promise, Browning; please, not more than ten lines!"

Ruskin, however severe and bitter he might be at times in his writing, was always most charming in conversation. Professor Müller goes on to say:

"He was really the most tolerant and agreeable man in society. He could discover beauty where no one else saw it, and make allowance where others saw no excuse. I remember him as diffident as a young girl, full of questions, and grateful for any information. Even on art topics I have watched him listening almost deferentially to others who laid down the law in his presence. His voice was always most winning, and his language simply perfect. He was one of the few Englishmen I knew who, instead of tumbling out their sentences like so many portmanteaux, bags, rugs, and hat-boxes from an open railway van, seemed to take a real delight in building up his sentences, even in familiar conversation, so as to make each deliverance a work of art. Later in life that even temperament may have become somewhat changed. He had suffered much, and one saw that his wounds had not quite healed. His public lectures as professor of fine art were most attractive, and extremely popular at first. But they were evidently too much for him, and on the advice of his medical friends he had at last to cease from lecturing altogether. Several times his brain had been a very serious trouble to him. People forget that, as we want good eyes for seeing, and good ears for hearing, we want a strong, sound brain for lecturing."

"I have seen much of such brain troubles among my friends, and who can account for them? It is not the brain that thinks, nor do we think by means of our brain; but we can not think without our brain, and the slightest lesion of our brain in any one of its wonderful convolutions is as bad as a shot in the eye."

"If ever there was an active, powerful brain, it was Ruskin's. No doubt he worked very hard, but I doubt whether hard work by itself can ever upset a healthy brain. I believe it rather strengthens than weakens it, as exercise strengthens the muscles of our body. His was, no doubt, a very sensitive nature, and an overwrought sensitiveness is much more likely to cause mischief than steady intellectual effort. And what a beautiful mind his was, and what lessons of beauty he has taught us all! At the same time, he could not bear anything unbeautiful; and anything low or ignoble in men revolted him and made him thoroughly unhappy. I remember once taking Emerson to lunch with him, in his rooms in Corpus Christi College. Emerson was an old friend of his, and in many respects a cognate soul. But some quite indifferent subject turned up, a heated discussion ensued, and Ruskin was so upset that he had to quit the room and leave us alone. Emerson was most unhappy, and did all he could to make peace, but he had to leave without a reconciliation."

An unpleasing side of Tennyson's character is revealed—not for the first time—in the following narrative:

"Another tho less frequent visitor to Oxford was Tennyson. His first visit to our house was rather alarming. We lived in a small house in High Street, nearly opposite Magdalen College, and our establishment was not calculated to receive sudden guests, particularly a poet-laureate. He stepped in one day during the long vacation, when Oxford was almost empty. Wishing to show the great man all civility, we asked him to dinner that night and breakfast the next morning. At that time almost all the shops were in the market, which closed at one o'clock. My wife, a

young housekeeper, did her best for our unexpected guest. He was known to be a gourmand, and at dinner he was evidently put out by finding the sauce with the salmon was not the one he preferred. He was pleased, however, with the wing of a chicken, and said it was the only advantage he got from being poet-laureate, that he generally received the liver-wing of a chicken. The next morning at breakfast, we had rather plumed ourselves on having been able to get a dish of cutlets, and were not a little surprised, when our guest arrived, to see him whip off the cover of the hot dish, and to hear the exclamation, 'Mutton chops! the staple of every bad inn in England.' However, these were but minor matters, tho not without importance in the eyes of a young wife to whom Tennyson had been like one of the Immortals. . . .

"It was generally after dinner, when smoking his pipe and sipping his whisky and water, that Tennyson began to thaw, and to take a more active part in conversation. People who have not known him then, have hardly known him at all. During the day he was often very silent and absorbed in his own thoughts, but in the evening he took an active part in the conversation of his friends. His pipe was almost indispensable to him, and I remember one time when I and several friends were staying at his house, the question of tobacco turned up. I confessed that for years I had been a perfect slave to tobacco, so that I could neither read nor write a line without smoking, but that at last I had rebelled against this slavery, and had entirely given up tobacco. Some of his friends taunted Tennyson that he could never give up tobacco. 'Anybody can do that,' he said, 'if he chooses to do it.' When his friends still continued to doubt and to tease him, 'Well,' he said, 'I shall give up smoking from to-night.' The very same evening I was told that he threw his pipes and his tobacco out of the window of his bedroom. The next day he was most charming, tho somewhat self-righteous. The second day he became very moody and captious, the third day no one knew what to do with him. But after a disturbed night I was told that he got out of bed in the morning, went quietly into the garden, picked up one of his broken pipes, stuffed it with the remains of the tobacco scattered about, and then, having had a few puffs, came to breakfast, all right again. Nothing was said any more about giving up tobacco."

Several incidents are told showing Tennyson's aversion to meeting strangers. Once taking a walk with Professor Müller and the latter's wife on the downs behind Tennyson's home, the poet suddenly started, left his companions, and ran home simply because he descried two strangers coming toward them.

What was most delightful in Browning, says Professor Müller, was "his ready response, his generosity in pouring out his own thoughts before anybody who shared his sympathies." He was unequalled for real and substantial conversation. Tho not exactly a scholar, his mind was saturated with classical lore, and steeped in the Greek tragedians and lyric poets. He never in his life made a public speech, but was an excellent reader of his own poems, being far better in this respect than Tennyson, his voice being "natural, sonorous, and full of delicate shades," while Tennyson's was so deep that it was like the rumbling and rolling sound of the sea rather than like a human voice."

Alleged Corruption of the College Degree.—President Stryker, of Hamilton College, in a recent address to the New York alumni of that institution, in speaking of the tendency to make the college course largely elective and to do away with the requirement of the classics for the attainment of a bachelor of arts' degree, asserted that this tendency is toward the corruption and demoralization of college degrees. He used these words:

"I am glad to say that there is good reason to be confident that the new departure in favor of the corruption of the A.B. degree, by awarding it for four years of work in any subject whatsoever, will not stampede the educational forces of this great State. This new program is the denial of the history of the A.B. degree, and it is a flat outrage upon those who thus protest in behalf of its legitimate and immemorial meaning. It is an attempt to demoralize this degree, which will be more honored in the breach than in the muzzle."

This paragraph is characterized editorially by *The Educational Review*, conducted by Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia University, as "arrant nonsense." It says:

"Eloquent clergymen who find themselves suddenly translated to college presidencies are not always at home with the facts of educational history or educational philosophy. . . .

"In order that this paragraph may have any meaning whatever, it is necessary to invent the fiction that it is proposed by anybody to award the A.B. degree for 'four years of work in any subject whatsoever.' The history of the degree that has so long stood for a liberal education, but never necessarily for Greek or for Hebrew, and that is richer and fuller to-day than ever before, is a subject that demands much time and study for its mastery, and assumptions regarding it ought not to be lightly made by persons in authority; much less should they be made the sole basis for constructive argument."

NOTES.

ACCORDING to *The Art Amateur*, there is no undoubted Raphael in the United States, and one has just been offered to a New York gentleman for \$250,000. The National Gallery of London paid \$375,000 for the Blenheim picture, which does not represent Raphael at his best. *The Art Amateur* says, also, that an undoubted Holbein is yet to be brought to this side of the Atlantic.

RUDYARD KIPLING, in a letter to Christie Murray, reveals his aspiration to write a "real novel—not a one-volume or a two-volume, but a real decent three-decker." He adds: "No man this side of forty at the earliest has secreted enough observation—not to say thought—to write a novel, which, in spite of all they say of the short story, is the real vehicle. Independent firing by marksmen is a pretty thing, but it is the volley-firing of a full battalion that clears the front."

THE following figures are published for the benefit of "stage-struck young women": "The majority of leading people in road companies get but \$50 a week or less. Three fifths of the profession, as a whole, including chorus, ballet, and supernumeraries, average but about \$15 a week for the season, which means an average of less than \$9 a week spread over the twelve calendar months. The other two fifths do not average more than \$35 a week, including stars, taking it for the year."

ACCORDING to London booksellers, novels are very popular in the Transvaal, that is, we presume, among the "Uitlanders" from Europe. "Marie Corelli is greatly in request, and has been for a long time, as is Rudyard Kipling, both in prose and poetry. F. Marion Crawford, S. R. Crockett, and J. M. Barrie are also in keen demand. Besant's new book, 'The City of Refuge,' 'The Mind and the Master,' by Ian Maclaren (John Watson), 'The Sign of the Cross,' by Wilson Barrett, Marie Corelli's 'The Murder of Delicia,' and 'Tom Sawyer, Detective,' by Mark Twain, are at present among the most popular recent arrivals."

The Trans-Siberian Railroad.—Rails on this road, we learn from *Cosmos* (Paris, February 6) are laid for a distance of 8,000 kilometers [5,000 miles]; the section of western Siberia is ready for service, as well as for freight as for passenger traffic, but the bridges over the Irtisch and the Obi are not yet finished. These rivers are crossed on the ice in winter and by means of ferry-boats in summer.

"The line from Cheliabinski to Ekaterinburg was opened in 1895, but with temporary wooden bridges that are now being replaced with iron ones. In central Siberia, only the short section from the Obi to Bolotna (about 75 miles) is in service; but that from Bolotna to Krasnoiarsk is almost finished, all bridges east of the Obi being built provisionally of wood. The iron bridge over the Yai is finished, but it will be at least a year before the 1,760 kilometers [1,094 miles] of line that crosses central Siberia will be completed.

"Beyond Irkutsk, as far as Listvinitchna, the preliminary work has not been done. Nothing more than this has been accomplished in the basin of Lake Baikal, except an enormous embankment not yet finished.

"In the Amoor region, the preparatory work has been almost completed; in this region there is more than the average amount of difficulty, and it will be necessary to construct at least one long tunnel. In the Lower Ussuri, 400 kilometers [249 miles] of line have been built. This section extends from Vladivostok to Gafaska; and from this latter place to Juran it follows the bank of the Ussuri for about a dozen kilometers.

"In official circles it is believed that there will be uninterrupted communication by rail between St. Petersburg and Vladivostok by the beginning of the new century."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SCIENCE.

CAN BIRDS CARRY DISEASE?

PERSONS interested in birds have recently been debating the question whether these creatures are capable of contracting diseases from human beings or of transmitting disease to human beings. Expert opinion seems to be divided. On the one hand Dr. K. Rulf, director of the *Gefierrerte Welt*, in a recent letter to the President of the Acclimation Society, asserts that the transmission of any disease from a bird to a man, and *vice versa*, is absolutely impossible. Says Dr. Rulf:

"For more than thirty years I have been occupied in keeping, observing, and raising exotic birds of plumage; consequently I have had occasion to deal with them when ill. Every bird that has died has been examined, and I have thus dissected, during about thirty years, several hundred paroquets. I have always kept these birds during their illness, sometimes for a considerable period, in my apartment, which is somewhat restricted in size, being composed of only six rooms for four grown persons and four children. During all this period I have not had a single case of sickness in my family, altho the birds have had all possible kinds of maladies. I am also confirmed in my belief by the fact that I have allowed no opportunity to pass of asking for information on the subject from the principal dealers in birds at Hamburg, Cologne, London, Liverpool, Antwerp, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Marseilles, and Bordeaux, whenever they had sick birds in considerable numbers. In no case was I informed that any one either of the family or of the employer's had been attacked in the house of one of these merchants, and I obtained the same information from the directors of the great zoological gardens at Paris and London. No contagion—and I can not insist too strongly on this point—could ever be established."

These, however, are all negative facts, and would fail to stand against even one authenticated case of the transmission of disease to or from pet birds. Such cases, it is believed, have been proved to exist by Dr. Laboulbène, who communicates an account of his investigations to the Bulletin of the Acclimation Society. We translate some extracts below:

"It has been remarked for some time that birds, notably parrots and paroquets, are frequently attacked with a peculiar disease characterized by lesions of the skin and orifices.

"Quite recently, this malady has been studied with the aid of the best modern methods, and Professor Straus gives the following minute description of it: 'The characteristic symptom of the malady in the paroquet,' says the eminent medical professor, 'is the frequency of tubercular lesions of the skin and the mucous orifices; these are generally wanting, on the contrary, in fowls and pheasants, in which the tubercles seem to prefer the digestive canal and its annexes (the liver, the spleen, the peritoneum). These lesions in paroquets consist of grayish or brownish tumors, often callous, occupying the pupils, the conjunctivæ, the orifices of the nasal cavities, the commissures of the beak, the tongue or hard palate, the pharynx, the skin of the wings, or the joints. In certain cases there appear on the skin multiple tumors, increasing to several centimeters in length; these dark-colored scabs are easily rubbed off and disclose a granulated tissue full of tubercles. The skin of the head is the favorite seat of these tumors, and the tuberculous tumors of the tongue and palate present nearly the same characteristics as those of the external skin. The internal organs only are attacked in some cases, the lungs more frequently than the liver and the intestines, just the opposite of what is observed with fowls.'

"The nature of this affection, then, admits of doubt; the presence of tubercles and of bacilli demonstrates that we have to deal with tuberculosis.

"And after having established that the tuberculosis of birds is experimentally inoculable in mammals, that the bacillus of human and that of aviary tuberculosis are but two varieties of the same microbe, the author cites the following instance: 'A lace-maker, in good health, after having lost successively her husband and her eldest daughter (of tuberculosis?) went to new lodgings to

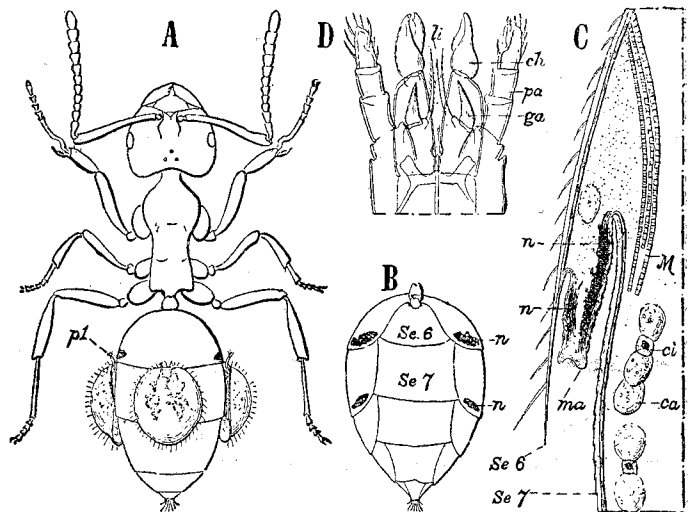
live with her second daughter, who also was suspected of tuberculosis. In 1890 a friend gave them a present of a tame sparrow; two years later it became sick, lost its habitual gaiety and good-temper, and in a fit of irritation pecked violently at its mistress and inflicted a slight wound on her finger. Several months afterward the bird died.

"Six months after receiving the wound from the bird's beak, the lace-maker was disturbed at seeing that there was a little swelling at the point where the sparrow had hurt her, and went for advice to the Hôtel Dieu, where Dr. Durant discovered two indurated tumors on the forearm and without hesitation diagnosed the case as one of lupus. This was afterwards verified by examination of the extirpated tumors and finally by the inoculation from these of a guinea-pig and a rabbit, which developed the symptoms of tuberculosis.

"Lupus, it is well known, is a form of tuberculosis. From this experiment and from clinical observation, we may, then, affirm this truth, the knowledge of which is very important: that birds, in many circumstances, can carry disease to persons, breeders or amateurs, who are brought in contact with them by their occupations or their tastes."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AN INSECT "OLD MAN OF THE SEA."

IT has long been known that the nests of certain species of ants are infested with a kind of lice or Acarians, of the genus *Discopoma*, but it has not been known until recently that the *Discopomas* fix themselves to the bodies of their unfortunate victims, by whom they are carried about during the remainder of their nat-



A, Ant carrying three *Discopomas* in their normal positions; *p* 1, antenniform claws.—B, Abdomen of an ant highly compressed to show the black spots *n*, which always appear at the same points.—C, Transverse section of the skin; *ma*, articular membrane; *M*, muscle; *ca*, adipose cells; *ci*, intercalaire cells.—D, Mouth of the *Discopoma*; *li*, tongue; *ch*, claws; *pa*, feet; *ga*, nippers.

ural lives, meanwhile sustaining life by sucking the blood of the ants. Charles Janet, the French naturalist, who has made a particular study of these insect terrors, contributes an interesting account of them to *Cosmos* (Paris, February 6), which we translate, in part, below. Says M. Janet:

"When a *Discopoma* is put down on the floor of a gallery in an ant's nest he feels around in front of him with his antenna-like forefeet. He raises himself on his hind legs when an ant passes near, and if he can reach the ant he lays hold of him. The ant seeks to rid himself of the parasite, but his efforts are vain, for the Acarian holds the edges of his shell so close to the body of his victim that the claws of the latter slide over it without getting any hold.

"The ants have to be resigned, and tolerate the presence of these parasites when they are installed in one of their normal positions, as shown in Fig. A. When there are only one or two of the parasites they place themselves on the sides of the abdomen. Sometimes one ant carries about six *Discopomas*; three

are placed as shown in Fig. A, and the three others occupy similar positions on the next segment.

"The ants do not molest the Discopomas that are on the abdomens of their companions, but sometimes they throw themselves with fury on those that are placed on the ground in the nest experimented upon. I have seen them when thus attacked, threatened with the venomous rear claw and severely bitten for more than a minute, but nevertheless remaining unhurt. The duration of this rough treatment is also generally cut short by a peculiar circumstance. The shell of the Discopoma ends, all around the thin body of the animal, in an elastic plate, at once resistant and flexible. This plate bends and makes so good a spring, under the action of the mandibles that compress it, that if these slip the Acarian is thrown to a distance of 3 or 4 centimeters [an inch or two]. For several instants the ant keeps on trying to bite the victim that has thus disappeared as by enchantment.

"Sometimes, however, the ant succeeds in killing the Discopoma and cutting it into five or six bits.

"My first experiments having shown me that the Acarians feed neither on the living larvæ nor on the dead bodies of the ants, I was led to suppose that they obtained their nourishment from the bodies of living ants.

"This theory was fully confirmed in experiments on about twenty ants and forty Discopomas, by the appearance on the abdomens of all the ants, without a single exception, of little black spots (Figs. A and B) situated exactly at the place where the mouths of the Discopomas occupied their normal positions; that is to say, on the side of the abdomen. . . .

"By cutting the body crosswise (Fig. C) we can see that these spots are on the articular membrane of the segments, and that consequently they are on the living ant and are seen through the transparent scale. The spots are formed of a brown substance deposited on the interior surface of the articular membrane. In the preparation represented by Fig. C, made by sudden immersion in hot water, the blood forms a coagulum which is thicker and more colorable by hematoxylin under the motor muscles of the segments than in any other part of the body. The fine chitinous cuticle of the articular membrane appears as if lightly slashed, and in certain cases as if dotted with little black points, corresponding to the points where it has been wounded by the mouthpieces of the parasite.

"When we observe living Discopomas under the microscope we frequently see their claws in motion. The animal stretches out one of these appendages while it retracts the other, and the range of this movement is quite considerable. The claws, whose movable finger is actuated by a very powerful adductor muscle, are the organs which by pinching serve to produce the little holes in the victim's articular membrane.

"Besides this mode of action, the claws can perhaps draw the skin toward the creature's mouth. . . . It is proved by these observations that the Discopomas do not attach themselves to the ants for purposes of transportation, as is certainly the case with many Acarians found on insects, but that they are true external parasites that live on the blood of their victims."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Phosphorescence of Ozone.—"M. Marius Otto has just discovered an experimental fact," says *La Nature*, "that was described recently in his name before the Academy of Science by M. Friedel, and that may be productive of important results. This fact relates to the phenomena of luminescence to which ozone gives rise in special conditions. The fact was observed for the first time during the aspiration of ozonized air by means of a water-aspirator. The light took its rise at the point of contact of the water and the ozone, and the water remained luminous for five or six seconds after issuing from the aspirator, so that a flask filled with this luminous water and taken into a dark room could be followed distinctly. The experiments were made with ozonized oxygen containing 40 to 50 milligrams of ozone to the liter [about $\frac{1}{2}$ grain to the quart] and made with ozonizers invented by the author. It seems that the luminosity thus produced by the contact of ozone and water is due to the presence, in the latter, of organic matter of animal or vegetable origin, and that most organic substances are able to produce, with ozone, phenomena of phosphorescence. This is, then, a very particular and very in-

teresting case of low-temperature combustion, and a new example of the production of cold light."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

ELECTRICITY DIRECT FROM COAL.

THIS subject has recently been exploited unduly in the daily press, the cause being a scientific paper read before the New York Electrical Society by Willard E. Case. The paper was written to bring out several theoretical points, such as the necessity of presenting the oxygen to the carbon gradually, by means of an electrolyte that can act as a "carrier," so that low-temperature combination and not combustion occurs. On this basis, some of the sensational papers have announced the final solution of the great problem involved—all of which must be either amusing or annoying to Mr. Case. *The Electrical World* (March 1) has the following to say about the paper and the exaggerated reports of it:

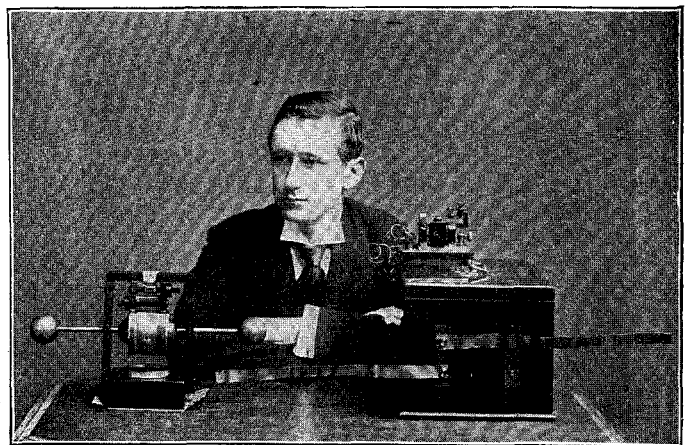
"It is as well to state here that Mr. Case is a gentleman of wealth, who is not obliged to earn his living from electrical pursuits, but one who follows the science for the pure love of it. Consequently, such unenviable notoriety as he has achieved at the hands of the primary department of the 'new journalism' must be extremely distasteful to him.

"In his lecture Mr. Case distinctly stated that the form of carbon electric generator which he had devised, and which he then exhibited, was not a commercial apparatus."

"On top of this positive assertion," the editorial goes on to say that a well-known New York daily printed on the following Sunday a page "embellished with foolish pictures, designed to lead the layman to believe that Mr. Case's battery was available to furnish power for transatlantic steamships. Some of the pictures showed the ships thus equipped." The upshot of the matter is, thinks *The World*, that science is being misrepresented in much of our journalism. This instance is only one among many.

MORE TELEGRAPHY WITHOUT WIRES.

DURING the experiments of Mr. W. H. Preece, the head of the British government telegraph, on this subject, we gave our readers frequent accounts of his progress and success, which latter, however, altho great, was not sufficient to bring



SIGNOR MARCONI AND HIS EARLIER APPARATUS FOR TELEGRAPHING WITHOUT WIRES.

about any practical outcome of his work. Now, however, public interest in the matter has been revived by the inventions of a young Italian, who has been able to surpass the English scientist in his own field, as the latter is glad to confess. As our readers will remember, this kind of telegraphy depends on the action of an alternating current in one wire in setting up a similar current

in a distant wire by means of so-called "electric waves." These waves are propagated with the speed of light and in all probability are identical with light except in wave-length, resembling a light-wave somewhat as a breaker does a ripple. The following quotations are from an interview with Signor Marconi, the inventor to whom we have referred, published in *McClure's Magazine* (March) by Mr. H. W. J. Dam. He speaks first of Marconi's relations with Preece and the latter's previous experiments, as follows:

"Marconi's invention is a year old, but he could obtain no satisfactory recognition of it in his own country. Mr. Preece, however, had for a long time been at work upon the problem of telegraphing through the air where wires were not available. Last year the cable broke between the mainland and the island of Mull. By setting up lines of wire opposite each other on the two coasts, he was enabled to telegraph by induction quite successfully over the water and through the air, the distance being four miles and a half. He sent and received in this way 156 messages, one of them being 120 words in length. Ordinary Morse signals were used, the despatches being carried by the ether in the air. In a late lecture at Toynbee Hall, Mr. Preece admitted that Marconi's system, which is electrostatic, far surpassed his own, which is electromagnetic. He expressed the fullest faith in Marconi, describing his inventions as new and beautiful, scientifically speaking, and added that he (Mr. Preece) had been instructed by the postal department to spare no expense in testing them to the fullest degree. It will be understood, therefore, that it is due to Mr. Preece that Marconi has received the fullest recognition in England and that engineers from four different departments of the English Government are now supervising his work."

The special features of Marconi's discovery are given as follows:

"I find that while Hertz waves [the ordinary electromagnetic waves hitherto experimented upon] have but a very limited penetrative power, another kind of waves can be excited with the same amount of energy, which waves, I am forced to believe, will penetrate anything and everything."

"What is the difference between these and the Hertz waves?"

"I don't know. I am not a scientist, but I doubt if any scientist can yet tell. I have a vague idea that the difference lies in the form of the wave. I could tell you a little more clearly if I could give you the details of my transmitter and receiver. These are now being patented, however, and I can not say anything about them."

"How high an alternation were you using?"

"About 250,000,000 waves per second."

"Do these waves go farther in air than Hertz waves?"

"No. Their range is the same. The difference is in penetration. Hertz waves are stopped by metal and by water. These others appear to penetrate all substances with equal ease. . . . Of course, the waves have an analogy with the Hertz waves and are excited in the same general way. But their power is entirely different. When I am at liberty to lay my apparatus and the phenomena I have observed before the scientists, there may be some explanation, but I have been unable to find any as yet."

"And how far do you think a despatch could thus be sent?"

"Twenty miles."

"Why do you limit it to twenty miles?"

"I am speaking within practical limits, and thinking of the transmitter and receiver as thus far calculated. The distance depends simply upon the amount of the exciting energy and the dimensions of the two conductors from which the wave proceeds."

"What are you working on at present?"

"Mr. Preece and I are working at Penarth, in Wales, to establish regular communication through the air from the shore to a lightship. This will be the first direction in which my apparatus is utilized—communication with the lightships. The lightships lie off this coast at any distance from half a mile to twenty miles or more."

"In what other directions do you expect your invention to be first utilized?"

"The first may be for military purposes, in place of the present field telegraph system. There is no reason why the commander of an army should not be able easily to communicate telegraph-

ically with his subordinate officers without wires over any distances up to twenty miles. If my countrymen had had my instruments at Massowah, the reinforcements could easily have been summoned in time."

"Would the apparatus be bulky?"

"Not at all. A small sender and receiver would suffice."

"Then why would it not be equally useful for the admiral of a fleet in communicating with his various ships?"

"It would," said Marconi, with some hesitation.

"Is there any difficulty about that?"

"Yes," said he, very frankly, but in a way which set the writer to wondering. 'I do not know that it is a difficulty yet, but it appears to be.' . . .

"The fear has been expressed that in using the instruments on an ironclad the waves might explode the magazine of the ship itself."

With this somewhat theatrical climax the interviewer leaves us, making the following closing comment:

"It is perhaps unnecessary to say that this statement was simply astounding. It is so much of a possibility that electric rays can explode the magazine of an ironclad, that the fact has already been recognized by the English royal engineers. Of all the coast defenses ever dreamed of, the idea of exploding ironclads by electric waves from the shore over distances equal to modern cannon ranges, is certainly the most terrible possibility yet conceived."

CURIOUS CHANGES IN THE COLOR OF FISH WHILE SLEEPING.

PROF. A. E. VERRILL of Yale recently described to the American Morphological Society some hitherto unobserved and very curious color changes in fishes. It appears that many kinds of fish change color while at rest or asleep. We quote below an abstract of Professor Verrill's paper published in *Science* (March 12) as follows:

"While investigating the nocturnal habits of fishes, etc., in the aquaria of the laboratory of the United States Fish Commission, at Wood's Holl, in 1885 to 1887, I unexpectedly discovered that many species of fishes, and also the common squid, take on special colors at night while asleep, or at rest, in a feeble light. These observations have not hitherto been published, because I hoped to have had opportunities to continue them and make them more complete. It is now my hope that others, with better opportunities, may take up the subject. My observations were made after midnight, when everything was quiet, for fishes sleep very lightly. The gas jets near the aquaria were turned down as low as consistent with distinct vision, and great care was taken not to jar the floor or furniture. With these precautions I was able to detect many species in the act of sleeping. Some of them took unexpected positions when asleep."

"The most common change in colors of the sleeping fishes consisted in a general darkening of the dark spots, stripes, or other markings, by which they become more distinct and definite. This was the case with various flounders, minnows, the black sea-bass, the sea-robins, the kingfish, and several other species."

"In all these cases the change of color is in the direction of increased protective coloration, the dark markings being generally connected with their habits of resting naturally at night among eel-grass and seaweeds. The young fishes often showed greater changes than the adults."

"Other species showed a much greater change in color, for the pattern of coloration was itself entirely changed. Thus the common scup, or porgy, while active in the daytime, is of a beautiful silvery color with bright, pearly, iridescent hues. But when asleep it takes a dull bronzy tint and is crossed by about six conspicuous, transverse, black bands, a coloration well adapted for concealment among eel-grass, etc. If awakened by suddenly turning up the gas, it almost instantly takes on its silvery color, seen in the daytime. This experiment was tried many times."

"A common file-fish (*Monacanthus*), which is mottled with dark olive-green and brown in the daytime, when asleep becomes pallid gray or almost white, while the fins and tail become black. These are nocturnally protective colors. The file-fishes, when

asleep, often lean up obliquely against the glass of the aquaria, with the belly resting upon the bottom in very queer positions. The tautog, or blackfish, commonly sleeps on one side, often partly buried in sand or gravel, or under the edges of stones, much after the fashion of flounders, thus suggesting the mode in which the flounders may have developed from symmetrical fishes in consequence of this mode of resting becoming chronic as it were."

INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL ON DIGESTION.

WE have already given our readers a brief account of the experiments on this important subject made by Drs. Chittenden and Mendel at Yale, but their work has attracted so much attention that we now quote extracts from their own narrative, which was originally presented as a report to the "Committee of Fifty for the Investigation of the Liquor Problem" at a meeting held in New York, May 3, 1895. This report was first printed in *The American Journal of the Medical Sciences* (January, 1896), and is now issued as a separate pamphlet. The authors begin by stating that the word "digestion" is somewhat ambiguous. A complete study of the subject would include the influence of alcohol on secretion, absorption, and peristalsis, but the present report bears solely on the purely chemical process. The authors say:

"The report which we now offer covers simply the influence of alcohol and a variety of alcoholic drinks upon the digestive action of the several digestive fluids and their contained ferments or enzymes. Such a study can not properly be carried out on animals nor on human beings, since it would then be almost impossible to connect the results obtained with their true cause. We must at first exclude all the accessory influences connected with secretion, absorption, and peristalsis if we are to learn the influence of alcoholic drinks upon digestive action, and this is best done by artificial digestive experiments in which saliva, gastric juice, and pancreatic juice are allowed to act under definite and constant conditions upon the several foodstuffs, and any variations in activity carefully determined."

The detailed description of the processes employed in the experiments can not, of course, be given here, and we must content ourselves with some of the results. The first that is brought out is that the action of the gastric juice is differently affected by different amounts of alcohol. To quote the report:

"It is plainly manifest that in the presence of small amounts of alcohol (1 to 2 per cent. of absolute alcohol) gastric digestion may proceed as well or even better than under normal circumstances. In fact, many of our experiments show a slight increase in digestive power when the mixture contains 1 or 2 per cent. of absolute alcohol. This increased digestive action, tho slight, occurs too frequently to be the result of mere accident, and apparently indicates a tendency for alcohol, when present in small quantity, to increase slightly the digestive action of pepsinhydrochloric acid; or, in other words, to so stimulate the ferment that it can accomplish somewhat more, under given conditions, than it otherwise could do. As the percentage of alcohol is raised, retardation or inhibition becomes more noticeable, altho ordinarily it is not very pronounced until the digestive mixture contains 5 to 10 per cent. or more of absolute alcohol. With 15 to 18 per cent. of absolute alcohol, digestive action may be reduced one quarter or even one third, the exact amount of retardation, however, being especially dependent upon the strength or activity of the gastric juice and upon the natural digestibility of the proteid material. . . . We may in this connection, however, again emphasize the fact that the stronger the gastric juice and the more digestible the proteid food undergoing digestion the less retardation will be a given percentage of alcoholic produce, while, on the other hand, the weaker the gastric juice and the more indigestible the proteid the greater will be the inhibition caused by a given percentage of alcohol. In other words, those variations which must naturally exist in the stomach contents of different individuals, both in health and disease, will lead to different degrees of retardation in the presence of given percentages of absolute alcohol. It would, therefore, be unwise to make a general specific statement regarding the action of a given percentage of alcohol."

The authors point out also that while their experiments agree in the main with those of other experts, absorption and secretion might easily modify the result in the living stomach, perhaps retarding digestion and perhaps stimulating it. These results, however, would not be purely chemical, and the chemical results alone are noted in the investigation. The authors next proceed to a detailed examination of specific liquors and wines. Of the difference between the former and the latter the authors say:

"We may conclude that wines as a class, taken in small amount, have little or no deleterious influence upon the chemical process of gastric digestion. In small amounts they may even increase somewhat the rate of digestive action owing to the alcohol, and perhaps other substances, contained in them. In larger quantities they have more or less of a retarding effect upon gastric digestion; an effect which is dependent rather upon the character and amount of the solid matter present in the fluid than upon the contained alcohol, bouquet-flavoring, or other volatile material. Indeed, wines differ most markedly from liquors of the brandy-and-whisky type, in that their action upon gastric digestion is not at all proportional to their content of alcohol. As we have seen, whiskies, brandies, etc., owe their action upon pepsin-proteolysis almost wholly to the contained alcohol, while in wines, say with 10 per cent. of alcohol, the alcohol is of minor importance so far as the influence of the fluid upon the solvent or digestive power of the gastric juice is concerned."

Passing on to the malt liquors the authors say:

"The retarding effect of these fluids is, as in the case with wines, altogether out of proportion to their content of alcohol. Containing, as a rule, not much more than 4 to 6 per cent. of alcohol, the latter, when consumed in the ordinary forms of malt liquors, can have very little influence upon the chemical processes of gastric digestion. When, however, these beverages are consumed very freely with the meals, so that the digesting mass in the stomach contains 50 or 60 per cent. of these fluids, one can easily see from the result reported that the retarding action upon the solvent or digestive power of the gastric juice must be very considerable, owing to the action of the extractives they contain. Taken in small quantities, on the other hand, these malt liquors are without any marked effect upon the proteolytic action of the gastric juice."

We have laid particular stress on the experiments on gastric digestion, as being the most important of the digestive processes, but the authors experimented also on the effect of alcohol on the action of the pancreatic fluid and the saliva. The former, it is found, is much more sensitive to alcohol than the gastric juice, and the latter much less. Certain alcoholic drinks, to be sure, almost entirely counteract the action of the saliva, but not because of the alcohol they contain. The results are best summed up in tabular form (an arrangement adopted by us and not given by the authors) as follows:

Kind of Liquor.	EFFECTS ON—		
	Gastric Digestion.	Pancreatic Digestion.	Salivary Digestion.
Spirits.	In very small amounts, increase; otherwise, decrease.	Noticeable retardation.	No action up to 5 per cent. Beyond that, retardation.
Wines.	Same as above.	Great retardation.	Powerful retardation.
Malt liquors.	No effect in small quantities; in large amounts, inhibition (not due to alcohol).	Slight retardation.	Great retardation.

In conclusion Drs. Chittenden and Mendel say:

"Finally, it is to be plainly understood that these conclusions apply solely to the influence of the various liquors studied upon the purely chemical processes of digestion—i.e., upon amylolysis and proteolysis. The results recorded do not afford data for drawing any broad or general conclusions regarding the influence of alcoholic drinks upon digestion or alimentation, since they

throw no light upon possible modifications of secretion, absorption, or peristalsis. We have now positive data regarding the action of alcohol and various alcoholic fluids upon the digestive action or solvent power of the saliva, gastric juice, and pancreatic juice, the three important digestive fluids of the body; but before we can answer the question, How do alcoholic fluids affect digestion? we must ascertain the influence of these fluids upon the secretion of the digestive juices and upon the absorption of the products of digestion, as well as upon peristalsis, and not until these points have been thoroughly studied shall we be able to understand fully the action of these beverages upon the whole process of digestion."

BURGLARY BY ELECTRICITY.

THE possibilities of electricity in the hands of a skilled burglar are set forth in *The Electrical Review* (March 17) by Carl E. Kammeyer, who fortifies his statements with photographs of results that have been accomplished experimentally in this line "by means of a few feet of wire and a rod of carbon."

He says:

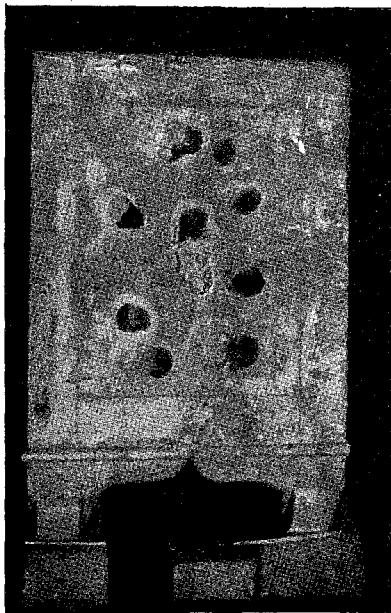
"The holes that were put into the safes shown were made in less than five minutes in the presence of prominent bankers and electrical engineers. The current was taken from the Edison three-wire incandescent system, and from the 220-volt service. A resistance was employed to reduce current to 250 to 350 amperes, and voltage ranged from 50 to 80 volts.

"One of the safes was made of six plates of five-ply drill-proof chrome steel and one plate of soft steel three and one-half inches thick.

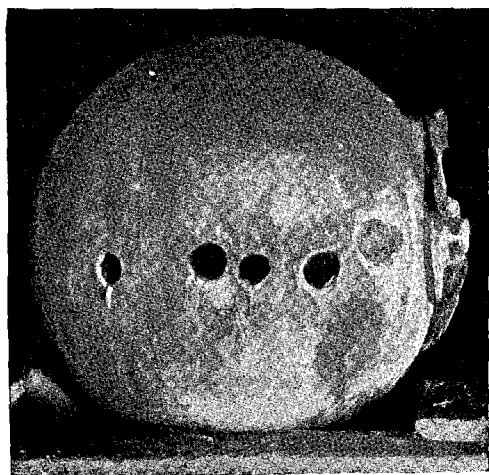
"The other was made of gun-metal, drill-proof, and three and one-half inches thick.

"Holes were also put through a seven-inch wall (made of seven plates of five-ply drill-proof steel, each one inch in thickness) in less than thirty minutes.

"The current can be reduced to 125 amperes and 40 volts, and



SAFE COMPOSED OF SIX PLATES, FIVE-PLY DRILL-PROOF STEEL AND PLATE OF SOFT STEEL, ENTERED IN TWO MINUTES BY MEANS OF THE ELECTRIC ARC.



SPHERICAL SAFE OF GUN-METAL, THREE AND ONE-HALF INCHES THICK, ENTERED BY MEANS OF THE ELECTRIC ARC IN ONE AND ONE-HALF MINUTES.

do the same work in less than thirty minutes on the three and one-half inch safes.

"Cast metal will fuse more readily than iron or steel. Cast metal fuses and runs at 2,000°.

"Iron fuses and runs at 2,900°, and the electric current furnishes from 9,000° to 10,000° of heat.

"Any person can use a current from a trolley-line or electric-light wire. When current is taken from such sources it is, of course, apparent to any electrician that resistance can be used to cut down the current and voltage to the required amount."

It is quite evident that the ordinary precautions are quite insufficient to guard against such methods as these. Mr. Kammeyer commends the electrical system perfected by a Chicago company, consisting of a network of conductors completely enclosing the safe and so arranged that the least interference with it sounds an alarm.

The Roentgen Rays and the Soft Tissues.—"Messrs. Remy and Contremoulin," says *Cosmos*, "have presented to the Academy of Sciences a new result of their researches on the application of the X rays to anatomical study. With the aid of chemical preparations they have put the muscles, ligaments, and tendons of dead bodies, both of men and frogs, in such condition that they have given radiographic images. The muscle appears of a somber shade that reveals its full outline, but within the boundaries thus indicated are perceived still darker portions that correspond to muscular bundles. The muscle is masked by bundles of longitudinal fibers, very clearly outlined. The muscular tendons show very clearly in many cases, and some interosseous ligaments are also seen plainly."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A Magnetic Island.—"The stories of magnetic mountains that exert an attraction that can not be withstood on all vessels that come into their vicinity has some foundation in reality," says *Der Stein der Weisen* (Vienna, March 23), "and that, too, in the neighborhood of Germany. The well-known island of Bornholm, situated in the Baltic and belonging to Denmark, may be regarded as a huge magnet. Altho the power of this magnet is not so great that it can draw the nails out of ships, as was told of the legendary magnetic hills, the magnetism of the rocks on the island of Bornholm can cause a good deal of trouble to ships in quite another way. For the island of Bornholm exerts such an influence on the magnetic needle that it can cause a vessel to turn perceptibly aside from its course. This is quite possible, as the effect of this magnetic island is perceptible at a distance of 15 kilometers [9½ miles]. A rocky reef near Bornholm is also made of the same magnetic substance."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THE commission on bird protection of the American Ornithologists' Union has prevailed on the Lighthouse Board at Washington to issue a decree against the sale of eggs of the sea-birds of Farallones Islands, California. As many as 20,000 dozen of these eggs have been sold annually.

AMERICAN PROGRESS IN SCIENCE.—"America," says Prof. H. E. Armstrong in *Nature*, London, March 4, "is bound . . . to develop, and not only on account of the restless energy of her people: her government departments have attached to them many active men engaged in initiating or conducting scientific inquiries; and when the various departments are organized *inter se*, the country will have in its service a highly trained body of scientific experts guiding all branches of public work, and cooperating to minimize the faults of democracy. And universities are arising all over the country, in which German models are being followed, not English. It is safe to predict that, ere many years are past, the United States will suddenly burst into prominence, and probably into predominance, as a nation promoting scientific inquiries of all kinds, so surely is a foundation being laid. Mistakes will frequently be made, perhaps, but they will soon be recognized and remedied in a country instinct with advance."

EFFECTS OF VEILS ON THE EYESIGHT.—Dr. Casey A. Wood states in the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, as paraphrased by *Modern Medicine*, "that every ophthalmologist has noticed that the wearing of veils is productive of weak eyesight, headaches, and sometimes vertigo and nausea. This is due to the strain which is necessarily exerted by one or both eyes in order to see through the obstruction; the irregular figuring of the veil is also a source of annoyance. The weakest eyes suffer most; but where the vision is normal, they are able to bear the extra strain, and thus asthenopic symptoms traceable directly to the use of the veil usually escape notice. Dr. Wood states that after a series of experiments, he finds that every kind of veil affects the ability to see, more or less, the most objectionable kind being the dotted veil. The least objectionable one is the one without dots, with large, regular meshes made with single compact threads. In conclusion, the writer states that one of the worst possible habits is the common custom of reading in public conveyances, churches, theaters, etc., through this unnatural screen."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

CONTROVERSY CONCERNING THE DEVIL.

IN our issue for November 7, 1896, a brief account was given of a singular discussion between several Roman Catholic papers in Germany on the question, "Is the Devil's Signature Genuine?" The controversy was called forth by pretended revelations of a certain Miss Diana Vaughan, claiming to be a convert from Protestantism, who published in parts a series of "*Mémoires*" intended to demonstrate that the Free-Masons in their antagonism to the church were guided by Satan himself, one of the evidences offered being a document bearing the signature of the devil. This controversy has assumed almost international proportions in the Catholic Church circles of Europe, the discussion having passed considerably beyond the stage of a mere theological question, and the latter having practically developed into the problem whether it is possible for a human being to have genuine revelations from Satan. In the mean while Miss Vaughan has continued her publications, and in the latest, the fourteenth, part of her revelations, has made the sensational charge that the leading opponent of the genuineness of these revelations, the influential Cologne *Volkszeitung* (next to the Berlin *Germania* the most influential Catholic Church paper in Germany), has been bribed by the representatives of the Free-Masons to antagonize her claims, the sum stated being one hundred thousand francs. At the Catholic anti-Masonic conference held in Trent some months ago, an official commission was appointed to examine into this matter and to report as soon as possible. This committee was indeed not appointed by the Pope, but Miss Vaughan repeatedly claimed in her revelations that the Vatican sided with her. The committee conducted its examinations in Rome, and the church authorities have at least been silent in regard to the report, signed by Parcelli, as chairman. It has all along been claimed that there never was such a person as Diana Vaughan, and this point too was to be investigated. The report has called forth amazement everywhere, because it is entirely non-committal. It is interesting and reads as follows:

"The Roman commission, in accordance with the instructions given them by the General Council of the anti-Masonic Association at its first international convention held in Trent, has performed the duty assigned. Its work was limited to the questions submitted, namely (1) Does such a person as Diana Vaughan actually exist? (2) Is she really a convert? and (3) Are the writings ascribed to her really genuine? These questions were to be investigated without prejudice and objectively, and not to be influenced by the debates in public press recently carried on in reference to these matters. After a most conscientious investigation of these problems and on the basis of the most abundant material at the disposal of the committee, it is hereby declared that up to the present day no reasons have been found that could force us to decide either for or against the existence of Diana Vaughan or her conversion, or for or against the genuineness of her writings.

"The commission hereby renews its complete and absolute agreement with the papal circular letter in reference to Free-Masonry, and recommends that, while laying aside all subordinate matters in questions, the entire efforts of Catholics be devoted to combating this nefarious sect; and, in conclusion, declines to enter upon any further controversy on this subject.

"THE PRESIDENT OF THE COMMISSION.

"Rome, January 22, 1897."

This report has proved a great disappointment to those Catholics who hoped that the committee would condemn in unmistakable terms what they, together with the entire Protestant press of Germany, regard as an outgrowth of superstition almost incredible in the closing years of the nineteenth century. Even the Ultramontane papers are dissatisfied, and direct attention to the fact that the committee was really never officially recognized by

the church. The Vaughan side, however, are as determined as ever. In the last issue of the "*Mémoires*" there is produced in facsimile a letter from the Bishop of Grenoble, as a sample of other letters from men high in the hierarchy, reading as follows:

"Miss! Yes; you speak the truth. Satan is the king of those who will not accept Jesus as their king. Their father has taught you that the Free-Masons are of Socinian origin, a Protestant sect, that denied the divinity of Christ."

In the mean while the controversial literature on the subject is growing. The most interesting addition is the recent publication of the noted French publicist and journalist, Gaston Méry, who, in his work entitled "*Un Complot Maçonnique, La Verité sur Diana Vaughan*," develops the hypothesis that the Free-Masons are really at the bottom of the whole literary fraud sailing under the name of the convert lady, the object being thereby to bring discredit and ridicule on the Catholic Church, by showing to what extent superstition is still rampant even in her higher circles. As a leading argument, the book claims that the Higher Council of the Lodge at Palermo voted to receive Diana Vaughan as an honorary member. But even the Cologne *Volkszeitung* does not accept this solution of the problem, giving this as its opinion:

"There is no doubt that it has been the purpose of the Paris swindlers, where this whole Vaughan fraud originated and has been pushed to its present developments, to entangle the Pope himself, which is seen from the fact that the whole revelation swindle runs parallel, in a certain sense, with the papal Encyclical *Humanum Genus* directed against the Free-Masons."

It seems that the papers that have the ear of the Vatican are beginning to fear the developments of the controversy. The *Voce della Verità*, the Pope's organ in Rome, has repeatedly drawn attention to the rule of the Index Congregation that all publications, magic, sorcery, and similar secret and mysterious sciences, must first be submitted to ecclesiastical examination before they are published to the world. It is, however, claimed by the Vaughan publications that these have been actually submitted to the judgment of the Curia and been approved by the authorities. The end of the discussion is not yet in sight.

WHY THE JEWS HAVE NO MISSIONS.

THE Jewish Church stands almost alone among religious bodies in the world in never making any attempts at proselytizing in any land or among any people by the employment of missionaries. However strong and active this church may be in other directions, it devotes none of its time, means, or energies in an endeavor to gain converts to its faith either in heathen or civilized lands. Some of the reasons why the Jews do not employ missionaries are given in an article which Rabbi Weiss contributes to *The Hebrew Standard*. One reason is, that the Jews are liberal and broad in their attitude toward other faiths, not proceeding on the principle that every one will be lost who does not accept Jewish doctrine. They do not believe that any sect has "a patent right to the kingdom of heaven," but that it is "left to every intelligent man and woman to discern good from evil, and they can do it very well according to their own religion, unless they are steeped in blind prejudice." It is declared also that neither to Moses nor to the prophets was it given in charge to send missionaries to convert others of a different faith, and they gave no such commission to the Jewish people. And then, again, it is said that the best way to propagate any religion is to show its surpassing excellences in daily walk and conduct, and this is what the Jewish people are doing. They are content to allow their religion to speak for itself. As to other points for consideration, Rabbi Weiss says:

"Jews are stiff-necked and stubborn—yes, they are, in their adherence to their religion; yet, here and there, some yield to the temptation of getting money without work—there are lazy

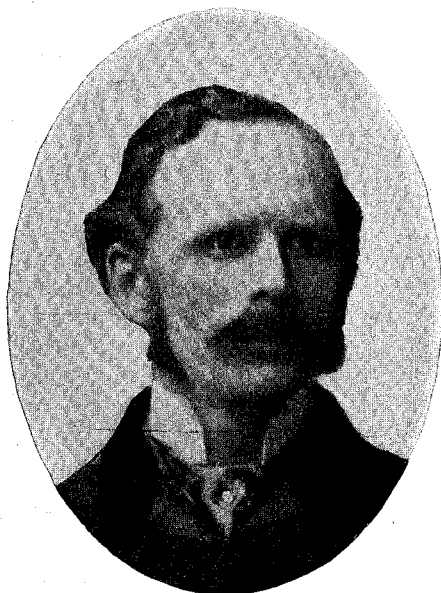
Jews as there are lazy Christians. How would that be with the overwhelming masses if we had missionaries to convert in that way? The number would run into millions who, for the smallest amount of money, without needing to work for it, would become Jews, and what kind of Jews? Just such kind as Jews are when they become Christians, whom the Presbyterians do not want in their midst. Oh, heaven forbid! Let them stay heathens. We will not disturb anybody's religion, just as we do not like to be disturbed in our religion.

"We can not see any feature in the mission-system that could possibly commend it to our adoption. We would think it an insult to an enlightened people if we lowered the banner of their creed and permitted ours to float high above it, and as a rule an unenlightened people makes an undesirable religionist anyway.

"It were far better if our zealous Christian friends would spend the shekels which they lavish on foreign missionaries on the poor at home. Instead of trying to save the soul of the heathen in foreign lands, to save the hungry, starving body of the Christian at home. If the state of affairs were such that poverty would be unknown at home; if there were no widows weeping and no orphans, no needy, distressed fellow men bent down in grief and no adversity-stricken families famishing, no well-filled jails, no flaunting vice, neither crime nor corruption, then we would have no right to find fault with the churches if they chose to send missionaries to foreign climes and zones and there support their messengers of the Gospel in any style they desired. But as it is, we must mildly suggest, when they approach us with missionary questions, first to ameliorate need and suffering at home, and that with bread first, with religion next, then formulate your questions; but—those who live in glass houses must throw no stones."

TRIBUTES TO PROFESSOR DRUMMOND.

THE death of Prof. Henry Drummond, the noted Scotch writer, scientist, and reformer, has called forth in the religious press many strong and appreciative reviews of his life. Professor Drummond was born in Stirling, Scotland, in 1851. He studied at Edinburgh and at Tübingen. Returning to his native



PROFESSOR HENRY DRUMMOND.

country he entered on the study of theology in the Free Church College, Edinburgh. After completing his studies he was for a short time a missionary in Malta. He then gave much of his time and attention to scientific study. He was appointed lecturer on Natural Science in the Free Church College, Glasgow; and subsequently became professor of that department. When Messrs. Moody and Sankey made their famous evangelistic tour of Britain they were favorably impressed with Mr. Drummond's religious fervor and persuaded him to accompany them in their

work. While lecturing during the week on strictly scientific subjects to his students, he devoted part of his time to religious work among the common people. Professor Drummond assisted Dr. Geikie in his geological researches in the Rocky Mountains, and also traveled in Africa in the interests of scientific inquiry. The publication of his most notable work, "Natural Law in the Spiritual World," in 1883, made him widely known. It is now in its thirtieth edition. It was followed by such popular booklets as "The Greatest Thing in the World," "The Greatest Need of the World," and "Pax Vobiscum." The latest of his works, "The Ascent of Man," is a contribution to the evolution theory on altruistic lines.

In an editorial on Professor Drummond, *The Advance* (Congregationalist, Chicago) thus speaks of him:

"He was so thorough a gentleman, so sweet-spirited a Christian, so earnest and practical a laborer for men, that he could not fail to inspire love and admiration wherever known. He disarmed criticism. There was no unkindness or ill-nature in his expressed differences from traditional views, and those who differed from him most widely could feel no bitterness. To this he added a rarely beautiful and attractive literary style, clear as crystal, full of grace and color, rich with striking and beautiful imagery. 'His statement seemed demonstration.' The union in one mind of scientific occupation with deep spirituality, the profound sense of the truths of both worlds, was also so rare as, combined with Professor Drummond's great ability, to command wide attention. It was this unusual combination of qualities which led him to aim at mediation between science and religion, which was the burden of his writing as it was the occupation of his life. The originality and strength of his conception, and the literary power with which it was expressed, gave him a fame which he did not overwork and which he always used for the noblest ends."

The Congregationalist concludes a long article on the departed Scotchman with these words:

"It has been given to but few men of his generation to touch and uplift life for multitudes of people as Henry Drummond's words and personal influence have done. Beside that great fact how comparatively trifling seem deviations from accredited theological standards, or even occasional slips in scientific statements, if perchance he made them. At the close of a fair May Sunday in 1893 he stood the center of a parlor group in a New England college town. He had been addressing two great audiences of students and meeting face to face for personal conference perplexed minds, imparting to each the inspiration and guidance which he or she needed. He straightened himself up of a sudden and with kindling eye said: 'Was it only last night that we left Boston? It seems a week. Ah! that is the way in which we may expand life.' To many souls in Great Britain and America has come this expansion of life as they have learned to look upon it through Henry Drummond's eyes. And enriched and fortified by this conception they can endure more bravely their loneliness and sorrow now that he has passed beyond their sight."

A brief estimate of Professor Drummond is contained in the following editorial note from *The Independent* (Udenomi):

"Prof. Henry Drummond was a fair, but not a great authority in biology. It was in the field of apologetics that he made his fame. His volume, 'Natural Law in the Spiritual World,' appeared at a time when the church was about ready to accept some doctrine of evolution, and was anxious to be told just how evolution could be Christianized. This Professor Drummond did in a way that mingled science and religion so delightfully that one was charmed into the belief that there had never been anything but harmony between them. He proved, indeed, that the doctrine of development holds good in the spiritual as well as in the natural realm, and almost silenced the conservative critics who were afraid of a champion whose defense removed some of the outworks on which they had trust more than on the citadel of their faith. Professor Drummond has been succeeded in his work by Kidd, Balfour, and others, but not one of them has had his popularity and influence. His best work was not in the line of his direct teaching, but rather in the influence he exerted in showing the supreme value of the central truths of the religion

taught by our Lord in the Sermon on the Mount and by Paul in the twelfth chapter of Romans. His little tract, 'The Greatest Thing in the World—Love,' had an enormous circulation, and gives the best exhibition of Professor Drummond's power. He had an immense influence on our younger generation, broadening their Christian sympathy and deepening their Christian life."

In an editorial note *The Watchman* (Baptist, Boston) says:

"The death of Prof. Henry Drummond closes a knightly career. He had a touch of the spirit that we associate with the name of Chinese Gordon. It was impossible to conceive of him as doing an unworthy act. His personal life was attuned to the notes which most men strike only at rare intervals. His most famous book, 'Natural Law in the Spiritual World,' undoubtedly goes too far in asserting an identity instead of a resemblance between the operation of material and spiritual forces, but the work as a whole buttressed the faith of many by opening a new line of apologetics. And yet it was not new, for rightly interpreted it was simply the application of Butler's principle in the 'Analogy' to the latest positions of science. In his 'Ascent of Man' some theological critics thought that he reduced the supernatural element in the history of the race and of human society to a vanishing point in his endeavor to harmonize evolution and Christianity. That, however, was not his intention, nor do we see that he ever abandoned his fundamental faith in the supernatural."

The Central Christian Advocate (Meth. Episc., St. Louis) offers the following tribute:

"Gaged by the old-fashioned phraseology Professor Drummond was hardly to be reckoned technically orthodox, but he was one of the noblest examples of saintly living of our time. His religious writings and his professional career, taken in connection with his devotion to Christ, have made him a connecting link between science and religion, a living illustration of the truth that there is of necessity no conflict between these two realms; an embodiment of the principle that a man may be an expert in natural science, a devotee of biology and kindred branches, and at the same time may develop the deepest and the loftiest spiritual character."

A brief review of Professor Drummond's life and work in *Zion's Herald* (Meth. Episc., Boston) concludes as follows:

"It was at the Northfield Summer School he delivered, as a lecture, his most widely known production, 'The Greatest Thing in the World'—a prose poem on the supremacy of Christian love. The book sold by tens of thousands and was translated into many European tongues. Zealous in religious work, he was not less ardent in the pursuits of science. He made journeys to America in the interests of geology, and to Africa and Australia in the interests of botany and natural history, and his peculiar charm of style and lucid method of exposition made his contributions to science popular. In 1893 he was lecturer at the Lowell Institute of this city, his subject being 'The Evolution of Man.' His teaching, however, has always had more value and significance for religion and ethics than for science. His fine literary style is hardly suited to the severe methods and studied exactitude of definition and exposition of the latter, in whose domain he is somewhat discredited to-day."

The North and West (Pres., Minneapolis) says:

"The Christian world mourns for Henry Drummond. He was a great evangelist, a great scientist, and a great author. He has been an apostle of help to the young generation, who have too often been taught that they could not adopt certain scientific positions without becoming infidels. Innumerable editions of his devotional works have multiplied his influence beyond estimate. We need not adopt all his views, but we know him for many noble and gracious words."

The Outlook (Udenom.) sets forth the reasons for the distrust of Professor Drummond by the theologians:

"Prof. Henry Drummond will rank in the future among the prophets of this epoch, because he at once foretells and gives promise of a future epoch to grow out of it. We have had spiritual teachers of great beauty and power, like James Martineau and F. D. Maurice, who knew little or nothing about the physical sciences; and scientific teachers, like Darwin, Huxley, and Tyn-

dall, who possessed little or no spiritual vision. The former class have based their convictions on their intuitions, the latter on their observations; and neither have had much respect for the intellectual processes of the other. Attempts at reconciliation have been made—now by scientists endeavoring, like Professor Huxley, to show a basis for at least ethical life without vision, again by religionists without number, endeavoring, by successive reinterpretations of Scripture and by constant criticism of science, to put religious teaching on scientific subjects in harmony with science. But Professor Drummond was one of the first to approach the religious life in a scientific spirit, to recognize the reality and trustworthiness of spiritual phenomena, and at the same time analyze them by the methods of science. In his 'Natural Law in the Spiritual World' he frankly conceded, by the very title, all that scientists had ever claimed, while he claimed what scientists had never conceded; for, on the one hand, he affirmed the reality of regeneration, conversion, sanctification—that is, spiritual life—and, on the other, he declared that they were under the reign of natural law. He projected natural law into the spiritual realm. And this, logically carried out, involves equally the belief that revelation, incarnation, sacrifice, miracles, are also under the reign of natural law. In this radicalism lay the charm of Professor Drummond's first great essay to the lay mind, and its capital defect to the theological mind. Religious phenomena were transferred to the scientific realm. They were no longer conceived as due to arbitrary interferences—only, therefore, to be accepted on authority and studied empirically; they were seen brought under law and subjected to scientific investigation. To the pure ecclesiastical thinker, this appeared an entire surrender of all supernaturalism. Professor Drummond was regarded either as a professed teacher of religion who had gone over to the enemy, or an enemy of religion who had entered the church camp in false regimentals."

LINES OF CLEAVAGE AMONG THE BAPTISTS.

"THE Distinctive Principles of Baptists" is the general title to a series of articles which *The Standard*, of Chicago, has been publishing from the pens of leading Baptist divines. In the issue of February 27 appeared, as one of the series, an article on "The Baptist Outlook," by Rev. Dr. Eri B. Hulbert, dean of the Divinity School of the University of Chicago, and in the issue of March 13 appears a reply by Rev. Dr. J. B. Jackson. The subject of both articles is, in a word, the inroads which the "higher criticism" has made in the Baptist denomination.

Dean Hulbert has been regarded as fairly conservative; but he recognizes that rapid changes are taking place in the church, and that in future time "Baptists will differ from us even more than we differ from our fathers." This transformation, which he obviously advocates, is "breaking our Baptist brotherhood into parties," and "already the line of separation is becoming so definite and fixed that preachers and churches are arraying themselves or being arrayed on one side or the other." The line of separation does not, he thinks, divide the church on what are commonly accepted as its distinctive principles, nor on the great fundamental, saving, and moral truths of Christianity; nor is the line as marked as in some other denominations. Nevertheless it is real, and the names already assigned to the two parties, Conservatives and Progressives, indicate the nature of the division. The following is his diagnosis of the trouble:

"The marvelous progress in the domain of natural and physical science, the recently promulgated theories of evolution, the philosophical and theological speculations imported from Germany, the reconstructed apologetical literature adapted to present-day exigencies, the discoveries in the ruins of ancient Oriental dynasties, the studies in comparative philology and in comparative religion, the new way of conceiving and writing history, the new canons of literary criticism, the new outlook in the realm of ethics, the new science of sociology, and the new humanitarian activities—this new world of new thought in the midst of which we are living has profoundly moved some of our Baptist brothers. It has not merely changed their point of view, given them a new

center of observation, it has well-nigh revolutionized the very substance of their thinking. They do not look at things as they once did. Mere modification of conception has passed over to radical transformation. They are not able to analyze the process by which this change has come about. It certainly has not been in the main by a conscious, deliberate dropping of old ideas, but rather in the main by an unconscious passing over into a new world in which the old ideas can not survive. Notions for which they would once have laid down their lives are notions for which they would not now lift a finger. . . . There is not a time-honored belief which must not submit itself to fresh scrutiny."

That Dean Hulbert does not look upon this change as regrettable is apparent from his further description of the Progressives:

"They have a new conception of God, of His goodness and glory. His sheer sovereignty and decrees fall into the background, and His moral excellence, beauty, and common Fatherhood fill the vision. They have a new conception of Christ as the express image of His Father's person and the perfect revelation of His thought and love; and of Christ's work in man's behalf as designed to meet the necessities and aspirations of his entire being—body, mind, soul—for time and eternity, in earth and in heaven. They have a new conception of man, of his creation in God's image, and his boundless possibilities of growth in the likeness of his Creator, Father, and Savior. They have a new conception of the Bible. They have ceased to believe that it was dictated in a mechanical way, and that its chief design was to furnish proof-texts in polemical theology. They have parted with many of the traditional notions of the authorship, structure, and purpose of the sacred books. They maintain that no theory of inspiration has yet been advanced which covers the facts, and that their reconstructed Bible is a book more human and more divine, more consistent and rational, more helpful and inspiring than the traditional volume."

Nearly all the rest of the article consists of a plea for a tolerant spirit between the two parties. If they are to "fight" out their differences, "Satan will deservedly get them both in the end, and, perforce, the denomination will go to the devil." If the evil spirit is exorcised and a Christly spirit to take its place, each party can help the other to reach the fuller truth. He wants free discussion and open debate, but each side should recognize the honesty and ability of the other; and the result of such controversy will be a better Bible, a better theology, a better education, a better ecclesiasticism, a better missionary endeavor, a better sociological activity, a better young people's influence.

Dr. Jackson, in his reply, expresses very considerable surprise over the description given by Dr. Hulbert of the Progressives and of the radical nature of their purposes. While repudiating for himself the title of Conservative, "in the sense of feeling called upon to hoot at everything new and to make a fetish of everything old," he does believe that the past is "the mother of us all," and that "any scheme which breaks abruptly with the past must prove ephemeral." He calls Dr. Hulbert's article an irenicon, and predicts for it the fate of so many other irenicons which lie stranded on the shores of time. "Not peace," he writes, "but a sword." The chasm can not be closed.

Quoting a part of the first extract we have given above from Dr. Hulbert, he calls the statements therein disturbing as first read and startling on a second perusal. The Progressives are therein described as having "the very substance of their thinking well-nigh revolutionized." Then Dr. Jackson asks a question or two:

"The question arises, and it is of profound and most practical moment: If there is not a time-honored belief which must not submit itself to a fresh scrutiny, to be of course cast aside if it do not bear the test of the 'new learning,' what are our progressive ministers meanwhile to preach? Can they in consistency deal out to their hearers anything but negations? Yet these never saved, and never can save, a soul from death."

Continuing in the same strain he says:

"How long, I say, will it take for the old gospel to be displaced

by the new? In other words, how long will the Progressives need to abide in the theological quarantine wherein, poor souls, they now find themselves? Pitiable indeed is their present state; and pitiable it must remain, until they can with safety pass to the *terra firma* of a brand-new set of positive and working beliefs. However rapid the transformation now going on—a transformation that takes in the entire creed, and extends to its very roots—manifestly quite a period must elapse before that 'better theology than we now possess,' which we are kindly informed, nay, assured, the Baptists are to have, will get fairly on its legs. Meanwhile, souls are passing by thousands into eternity, with no hope but that which is held out by the Gospel of Christ. At least so the Conservatives think. And so likewise thought our progressive brethren, until seized by the 'new theology,' or the 'new learning'—it makes but little difference which; for each, the extremely nebulous, perhaps rather because it is so, seems to have a wonderfully hypnotic power over those who dally long therewith. But this conviction respecting the doom of unrepentant and unbelieving sinners is itself a belief, and therefore must be tested anew before even to it our friends in quarantine as aforesaid can subscribe, *Credo*."

The genesis of the new movement as given by Dr. Hulbert (in the same extract), Dr. Jackson observes, makes scant reference, in fact no explicit reference at all, to the Scriptures, which Baptist authorities have held to be the one paramount source of Christian doctrine. He dwells upon this point:

"Neither the decrees of councils, nor the teachings of church fathers, nor the unverified theories of scientists, nor the philosophical speculations of theologians, nor the wild conjectures and crude inferences of critics, higher or lower, must be allowed to usurp the throne hitherto occupied in our Baptist kingdom by the word of revelation. Yet no one can fail to notice, as already remarked, how small a place, in fact no distinct place at all, is assigned to the Bible in Dean Hulbert's account of the influences and forces which have instigated and pushed forward the stupendous revolution, with whose fortunes so many of our ministers have seen fit to identify themselves. In this he is, I begin to fear, only too well justified as a historian. But his complaisance toward the movement as thus set forth is a different thing."

Reviewing the effects of such teaching, Dr. Jackson concludes his article as follows:

"I repeat, I do not fear for the ultimate and glorious triumph of Christ's kingdom. But I do fear, and I fear greatly, for the well-being of souls now alive, and for those who may come immediately after us. On this point, if it is proper for me to make such a personal reference, I confess I have thoughts that move to tears."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE Southern Presbyterians are to celebrate the quarter-millennial anniversary of the Westminster Assembly at their meeting in Charlotte, N. C., next May. They will discuss the social and political condition of Great Britain which led to the Assembly, the religious situation of that time; the *personnel*, place, and proceedings of the Assembly; the fundamental and regulation ideas of the confession; the nature, value, and special utility of the catechisms, and polity and worship as related to doctrine.

WE have it on the authority of *The Congregationalist* that the head of the Christian Scientists, Mary Baker Eddy, has issued an order forbidding any of them in the United States and Canada to teach a student Christian Science for a year, beginning March 14. She directs that all Christian Scientists shall sell as many of her books as they can, and adds: "If a member of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, shall fail to obey this injunction, it will render him liable to lose his membership in this church."

REV. F. B. MEYER, the well-known writer and evangelist, recently explained how he is able to accomplish so much work. "It is only by keeping at it," he said, "by using what time I have, and because of a faculty of concentration. I write on the cars, on the trams, wherever I have a few moments of leisure, and I find that I can always take up the train of thought where it was broken off. My mind seems to work right on in the same line, and I can finish out a sentence that I began yesterday, and carry out the thought without a break."

ACCORDING to *The Congregationalist*, during the last six years the theological students in German universities have decreased from 4,527 to 2,956. The causes seem to be a weakening of faith through extreme liberalism, the overcrowding of the ministry and the very small salary paid to pastors. In Prussia a minister at the beginning receives \$450, and can not expect at any time to receive more than \$900. It is significant that the only two universities which report increased attendance of theological students are Greifswald and Erlangen, which are among the less famous, but which are most conservative.

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

SOME FOREIGN VIEWS OF OUR NEW ADMINISTRATION.

OUR new President and his cabinet are regarded somewhat suspiciously on the other side of the sea. The foreign policy of the United States is expected to be leavened very much with what appears to our European contemporaries as jingoism. A change of the tariff to suit President McKinley's views is not a pleasant prospect to the European manufacturer and exporter. It is not thought certain that even the currency problem will be settled. Thus Dr. Rudolf Meyer writes in the new Vienna magazine, *Das Leben*, that McKinley and the Republican politicians are not absolutely pledged to uphold the gold standard.

Secretary Sherman's criticisms of monarchic rule have been received with much astonishment. *The Times*, London, thinks Mr. Sherman ought to know that, as an official, he must curb his tongue, and adds: "And this is the man who is to conduct diplomatic relations between the United States and European powers!" *The St. James's Gazette* says:

"As American cabinets go, Mr. McKinley's is a respectable one. It includes no men of great public distinction, with the exception of Senator Sherman, but several politicians of good standing. As a rule the Secretary of State is the most important minister in an American cabinet. But the veteran Mr. Sherman is not likely to develop any independent line on foreign policy, and there are indications that President McKinley may be, to a large extent, his own foreign minister. The minister on whom most depends is the Secretary to the Treasury, Mr. Lyman J. Gage, a much-respected Chicago banker, and a bimetalist."

The Speaker fears that America is not likely to be more friendly to England than before. It says:

"We must not attach too much importance to the kinds of sympathy so well expressed by Sir Edmund Monson or promoted by the appointment of Col. John Hay. 'Society' is not England; still less is it America. That English people are on the best of terms with the classes of Americans they know is perfectly true; that there is acute interest all over America in many departments of English life may easily be seen from a very brief perusal of any leading paper in the United States. Of course, American children have learned about the sins of England at school. . . . To know how hard it is to get rid of the bias so engendered one must have been an English child educated in America. Adults, however, happily forget much of their school experience; and grown-up Americans have probably forgotten both the Revolution and most of the more recent causes of difference. But they have not forgotten the Civil War and the *Alabama*, and Canadian jingoes are apt to be provocative—a provocation which to the American mind is as the defiance of Athens by Thebes. Moreover, in the West there are financial illusions; and, of course, there is the Irish vote, the natural penalty for our past misdeeds. And England is not yet distinctly and permanently a liberal influence in civilization; she is not, to the spectator at a distance, a power that can be relied on not to grab at territory, not to bluster, and not to make trouble. We Liberals know better, but we can not wonder that a good many Americans share the views expressed about us by our Continental neighbors."

The Standard thinks President McKinley must be forgiven for thinking that "the American Union is by far the greatest nation on earth," and has no doubt that the President intends to show good-will toward England with reservations. On the whole the English press is of opinion that the hearty friendship existing at present between the United States and Great Britain could have been emphasized more in the President's inaugural address. *United Ireland*, Dublin, thinks the English unreasonable, and argues to the following effect:

That influence which England seeks to obtain in the United States by means of the arbitration treaty will never be established. The deadliest blow aimed at Irish Nationalism has been

turned aside. The whole world knows that it is because, as *The Times* once said, England has made an Ireland, and a colossal Ireland, in the United States. This defeat of the arbitration treaty between England and the United States is the greatest Irish victory of the nineteenth century. *Deo gratias!*"

Theodor Barth comments in the *Nation*, Berlin, as follows:

"There is a strong movement against politicians in the United States. The people have begun to take care that their elected legislators are trustworthy, and civil-service reform and longer terms of office are the result. When the Union was founded, only one of the thirteen original States elected its legislature for a period of two years, ten States changed their parliament annually, and two twice a year. To-day only four of the forty-five States elect the legislature annually, the rest give their representatives a term of two years, and there is a strong movement for a further extension, with a corresponding agitation for the reduction of the sessions, so that the legislators may not be able to do much harm. Another evidence of this suspicion against politicians is the fight against the 'machine,' and the satisfaction of the people whenever an independent candidate has been elected. President McKinley has been forced to reckon with the popular feeling. Hence he has given the most important place in his cabinet to a man who is not a politician, not even a stanch Republican. Lyman J. Gage, the new Secretary of the Treasury, voted for Cleveland in 1884. To a man like McKinley it must have been difficult to break with traditional party politics. That he has done it, shows what a power in the land is, after all, the common-sense American."

The Amsterdam *Handelsblad* thinks it is rather a sign of the times that McKinley's cabinet "is formed exclusively of millionaires." The *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, informs its readers that this is not true. The story that McKinley has chosen millionaires only was originated by the English press, whose readers are so ignorant of foreign affairs that their papers may tell them anything they please without being taken to task. *The Zeitung* is also pleased with the appointment of Mr. Gage, but thinks the President can not well forget that the spoils belong to the victor, when he makes future appointments. Secretary Sherman is said to be "hardly fitted for the position he now occupies, on account of his ignorance of the condition of foreign countries."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE RISING IN THE PHILIPPINES.

THE position of the Spaniards in the Philippines is described as very hopeful. As soon as the insurgents thought themselves strong enough to resist the Spaniards in battle they began to do so, and then General Polavieja managed to localize the rebellion, inflicting a number of severe defeats, which forced the rebels to take to the woods. The Spanish losses do not seem to be very great, except in officers, and Polavieja is more anxious to obtain officers from Spain than men. The Singapore *Free Press* publishes an interesting account of the manner in which the insurrection was organized, and how it was discovered. We take from it the following:

"A workman employed at the printing-office of the *Diario de Manila* suddenly reduced the weekly allowance of his mistress by a dollar. A quarrel was the result, during which he confessed that the missing dollar did not go to a rival of his dulcinea, but was paid to the Masonic organization, whose aim is to overthrow Spanish rule. The woman induced her lover to confess his secret to Father Gil, of Tondo; the office of the *Diario* was searched and a lot of revolutionary proclamations, of which the loyal editors had no knowledge, was found. . . . The unfortunate part of Masonry in the Philippines is that it is made to shield political conspirators. A man is first entered as a Mason, and is afterward passed on to become a member of the *katipunan* or club. Only natives have joined these clubs, which are to be found all over the Philippines. The clubs, in most cases, keep the same Masonic signs, but the apron is entirely different. On this is a representation of a bearded and bleeding head held by a

hand, and a dagger held by the other hand. The object of these katipunans is to drive the Spaniards out of the archipelago. The Government did not look upon the clubs as dangerous, but merely as a part of the Masonic organization. They are magnificently organized. The orders filter through from the supreme head in a peculiar triangular manner so that the utmost secrecy is maintained, and any names that are used are, of course, entirely fictitious. Accordingly, it has been found impossible up to the present to ascertain the name and whereabouts of the prime mover in the insurrection. However, the seizure of the papers in the newspaper office gave the authorities several important clues."

Altho the news from Manila is favorable to Spain, the British press discusses the possibility of a change of rule in the Philippines. As in the case of distant Portuguese colonies, our British contemporaries assume that Great Britain alone has a right to become heir to any possessions vacated by the Spaniards in the East. Japan is warned that such a thing as a Japanese "Monroe doctrine" will not be tolerated. *The Spectator*, London, claims that the Japanese do not know how to govern natives. "To whom then," continues the paper, "are these islands to belong? We should govern them best, and if the inhabitants were consulted they would probably vote for Queen Victoria, whose reputation for lenient government and non-interference with creeds extends all over Asia." *The Spectator*, nevertheless, admits that "the eternal greed of France and Germany must be reckoned with," and prefers France in possession of the Philippines, as she is likely to be more lenient than the coarse and brutal German.

THE CRETAN TROUBLE.

THERE is as yet no decided change in the position of the powers with regard to the Cretan question. The threat of a blockade is still held out to Greece, but the powers are loth to execute it, hoping that the Greek Government will come to terms. The position of the Hellenic administration is, however, rendered extremely difficult by the attitude of the Greek press. The people of Greece are told by their newspapers that Greece is practically at war with the powers, and the most astonishing feats of Greek valor are reported. Greek torpedo-boats are reported by the Athens *Palingenesia* to have sent to the bottom two Turkish transports with 50,000 troops. The *Acropolis* relates that the little Greek vessel *Hydra* had an engagement with the German cruiser *Augusta*, during which the cowardly Germans were forced to seek safety in flight. On the whole the Greek papers insist that Crete belongs to Greece, and that Greece is robbed outrageously if the island is given autonomy. The *Scrip* says:

"We will give Europe a piece of our mind, come what may. Autonomy in Crete is nonsense; we will stir up a revolution in Macedonia and Epirus to bring the powers to their senses. Hellenism will have its way, and will not be thus unjustly treated."

Yet there is a general suspicion in Europe that Greece is not so very anxious for war after all, and that the Greeks would subside at once if they were certain that they would have to fight Turkey single-handed. The Philhellenic movement is gradually subsiding; even the English Radicals advise Greece to accept the inevitable. Ignotus, the clever writer of the political articles in the German part of *Cosmopolis*, declares that the only obstacle in the way of a satisfactory ending to this trouble is jealousy between Russia and France. He writes, in the main, as follows:

Egypt and Alsace-Lorraine, the two spots in which France would like to become the aggressor, are to Russia only means to exercise pressure upon Germany and England. What Russia wants—the Turkish Empire—is rather more than France can afford to hand over to the Czar. Perfect harmony between France and Russia can exist only with regard to the affairs of the Far East. In Turkey their agreement must needs be a partial one

only. Like the other powers, Russia and France must try to prevent the outbreak of a general struggle over the estate of the Sultan. Unfortunately Russia has set European diplomacy an almost impossible task. Russia opposes all reforms in Turkey, fearing that reforms may strengthen the Ottoman Empire. Yet Russia does not wish the general crash to come until she is ready. The powers have done their best to carry out the late Prince Lobanow's program, but it is impossible to keep Turkey alive in this fashion.

In France the Philhellenic movement has very few supporters among the more responsible magazines and papers. Thus the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, the *Revue Politique*, the *Temps*, the *Débats*, *Matin*, *Éclair*, *Petit Journal*, *Estafette Univers*, and the French part of *Cosmopolis*, edited by Pressensé, all encourage the French Government to uphold the European concert. The *Revue de Paris* and the *Revue Bleue* seem to be the only magazines favoring the annexation of Crete by Greece. The Boulevard press is violently anti-Turkish. Cassagnac's *Autorité*, Drumont's *Libre Parole*, Rochefort's *Intransigant*, and the *Journal* with Mme. Severine as star leader writer, all want the Sultan deposed without further ado. M. Lafitte suggests in the *Revue Bleue* that the powers at least send a strong fleet to Constantinople. He argues that, as matters stand at present, the Christians are helpless in the Turkish capital if a massacre begins.

Nearly every unimpassioned writer suspects England of some deviltry in this Cretan affair, but even the most prejudiced person must acknowledge that sentiment largely influences the attitude of the English people. Thus *The Spectator* favors the cause of Greece, and believes that there will be no war even if England opposes the powers. We condense its remarks as follows:

After all, the German Emperor has not got a great fleet yet, and the Russian Emperor must greatly dread a possible alliance between France and Great Britain. The chief reason for Russia's hostility to Greece is fear that a movement in the Balkans might bring Austria into the field. Besides, the Russian court can not endure that little states belonging to the Greek Church should exhibit independence. Look at the treatment accorded to Roumania, Servia, and Bulgaria. A similar feeling influences the Emperor of Germany. One half of the people you speak to think that Greece is too presumptuous. There was just the same feeling when Frederick the Great with his five millions defied Austria, and when Victor Emanuel began his conquest of Italy, and there would be just the same if the King of Rumania attempted some



OUTSIDE THE COURT.

P.C. JOHN BULL: "No, it is not settled yet, except that you've to go."
TURKEY: "Please, sir, mayn't I stay on as a policeman?"

—*The Westminster Gazette*, London.

great adventure. Prussia, however, grew, and so did Piedmont, and perhaps Greece also may.

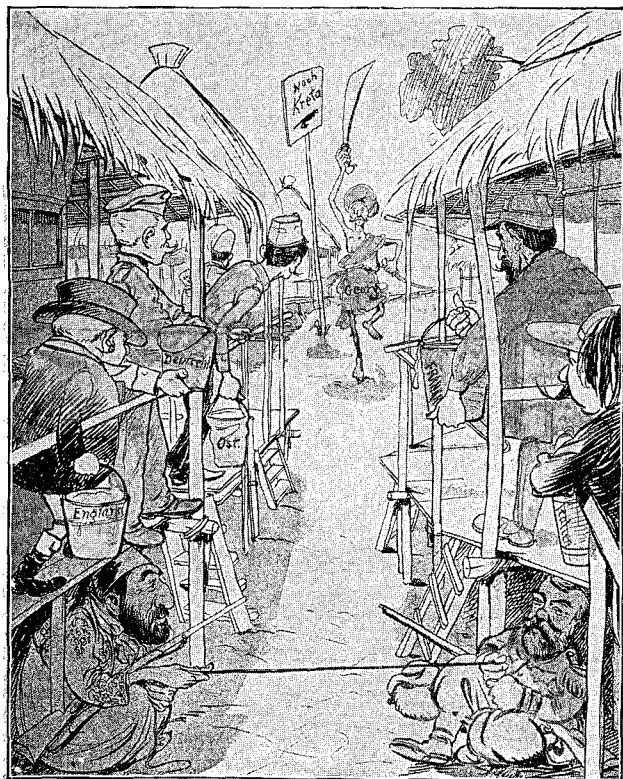
Rear Admiral Werner, in the *Gegenwart*, Berlin, gives a very different view. He writes, in the main, as follows:

Any one acquainted with the Greeks is aware that they are a totally depraved race, and that morality and justice fare hardly better in Greece than in Turkey. Among the French a person of very low character is called a Greek. It is very doubtful that peace would reign in Crete if Greece had possession of the island. That the Greek Government hardly deserves a better name than the individual Greek is shown by the attempt to repudiate the foreign debt. The very army, such as it is, and the fleet were built with the loans on which Greece will not pay even the interest now. It is not impossible that the powers will be forced to appoint a receiver for Greece.

The threatened insurrection in Macedonia, by which the Greek attack upon Turkey was to be justified, has not yet broken out. The Turkish Government has informed its Greek subjects that it will make use of the Arnaouts to restore order, and as the Arnaouts are dreaded as much by the Greeks as the Kurds by the Armenians, the Macedonians seem inclined to defer the rising until they are certain that the Greek army will be victorious. The Turkish army in Macedonia seems, however, to be in a pretty bad way. The well-informed military expert of *Politiken*, Copenhagen, says:

"The cavalry and artillery are short of horses. The new guns purchased from Krupp some years ago are rusting away in Constantinople, and the men in the provinces do not know how to handle them. How to transport the necessary ammunition, even if the guns are sent, is another problem. Of the new Mauser rifles, 200,000 of which were imported some years ago, only 30 per cent are forthcoming. Knowing that they will be badly fed and clothed, the Turkish reserves are in no hurry to join their regiments. Most of the men do not appear at all, and many desert afterward. The ignorance of the officers is frightful. More than half of the Turkish officers can not write or read."

Yet this army acquitted itself very creditably in the last Russo-Turkish war. To-day, however, knowledge is more than ever necessary to officers.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*



RUNNING AMUCK.

—Kladderadtsch, Berlin.

WOMAN'S POSITION IN FRANCE.

MME. ADAM, the famous French editor and author, whose passage-at-arms with Proudhon on the subject of woman's emancipation created so much agitation in the literary and reform circles of the sixties, is still actively engaged in the crusade for the rights of her sex. When scarcely twenty-two years of age and unknown to the world of letters, she, David-like, ventured to attack the polemical Goliath whose influence was felt in every intellectual province.

Her answer to Proudhon's attempt to prove that woman occupies a position between man and the lower animals was so bold, clever, and skilful that even the conservatives enthusiastically applauded the unconventional defense of the sex. Mme. Adam, in writing an account in the London *Humanitarian* of the progress of women in France, recalls her early struggles and tells this extraordinary



MADAME ADAM.

story strikingly illustrative of the injustice of the French laws of the period:

"It was in the moral struggle with my husband that I found the energy which impelled me, at the age of twenty-two years, after six years of wedlock, to write my '*Idées Anti-Proudhonniennes.*' The first edition was sold out, and my husband, being a lawyer, discovered in the Arsenal of the Laws of the French Code that my essay (*travail*) belonged to him; that he had not only the right of pocketing the profits in the hands of the editor, but that this work being a part of our common possessions, he had the legal right to issue the second edition in his own name; and he actually placed on the cover of the second edition of the '*Idées Anti-Proudhonniennes*' his own name. The scandal that arose was great, and he was not a little amused at it, saying that the French law was clear that all property acquired during coverture was controlled by the husband."

It appears that this law is still in force, tho an effort is being made to repeal it. Mme. Adam writes thus about the situation to-day:

"In France, at the present time, woman's claims will have the advantage of all the agitations that have taken place for the removal of social grievances in the direction of justice and liberty. But only if the women who are the mouthpieces of the movement, whether they seek to enforce their claims either by speech or by the pen, are wise enough to control their ambitions, and demand no more than that which can be assimilated by social conditions that are clearly defined and traditional, as is the case with France at the present day.

"The work, under woman's direction, which, at the present time, has, in this country, the best chance of success is *L'Avant Courrière*, founded several years ago by Mme. Schmalk, an English woman by birth, who has brought to bear on the definition and the conduct of the problems that have to be solved the practical common sense and ability of her race. She first of all demanded of the French Government that it should authorize woman to enjoy the fruit of her own work. The Chamber of Deputies has passed this measure; it remains for the Senate to confirm it. Would it be believed that before Mme. Schmalk's not one voice was raised in France in favor of the workingwoman whom a drunken or a dissipated husband abandons with his children, but

who retains the right of pocketing the money which has been gained by his wife. I do not know if, in England, such scandalous legislation exists, but I can not imagine any more barbarous injustice and cruelty. Is it possible to imagine the feeling of repulsion, of hatred, even the possibility of the conception of crime, which must be borne in on the heart of a mother who sees her children subjected to all privations, even to starvation, while their father, in the company of his mistress, is dissipating at the public-house the fruit of her labor?"

According to Mme. Adam, man himself has helped to bring about his downfall as a tyrant over woman in France. He has tried to dispute her social superiority, to deprive her of the rôle she played in politics (through the *salon*) and diplomacy, and the result has been exactly the reverse of what he expected. We quote:

"Until recent times in France, a man of the world owed this title to the fact that he cultivated the society of women, that he had the tone and elegant manners of men who live among women, ever seeking to attain the subtlety, the delicacy, and the grace that is instinctive in them. To-day the ideal which the man of the world has solely before his eyes is that of the sportsman; bodily exercises, so much looked down on by the men of my generation, have become the only occupation of our sons and grandsons. The elegance at which they aim is the elegance of the expert sportsman. Women, forsaken through the pursuit of these essentially masculine pleasures, have, it would seem, gone in pursuit of those who have deserted them. It is the man, no longer the woman, who gives the tone. Oddly enough it is by this assumption of superiority that man will lose it altogether. Woman, once out-of-doors, will never again go back to the fire-side; and we have already before us in certain of the United States of America the spectacle of equality in the matter of habits, which, before another quarter of a century, will be dominant in our midst.

"Just as in landscape painting or in naturalistic literature, woman out-of-doors loses a part of her grace and of the delicate shades of her refined idealism; what she gains is in force and sincerity. What influence then is there to hold her back from initiation into the new ideas? Nothing, not even persecution. How many fathers and mothers in France dream of persecuting their daughters in order to detach them from absorption into fashions of the day? I know none.

"The impulse in the direction of what we of an older generation call Anglo-Saxon ways is such that to struggle against it would be altogether puerile. The character of our race will no doubt reassert itself by the assimilation of foreign ideas, but at the present day, and in order that these ideas should meet with the least resistance, we must accept phases of it which come from abroad. In our country woman in every class is every day manifesting a growth in the authority which she exercises. In the rural districts she no longer submits to the 'master' in the old way. In town the workingwoman has dreams of combination, and is no longer in dread of having to contend against the greed of man. Above all, women are making their complaints heard; they are raising their voices on the subject of their grievances until they go beyond all the measures which the actual state of society can grant them."

ANTI-IMMIGRATION AGITATION IN FRANCE.

THE United States is not the only country where an agitation for the restriction of immigration is going on. A similar movement is in progress in France. Altho France is less thickly populated than Italy, Germany, or Great Britain, Frenchmen think their country crowded enough, and will not allow their elbow-room to be lessened by the foreigner. The agitation is carried on among all classes and in all parts of France. Paris complains chiefly of the presence of German doctors, teachers, and clerks; the northern departments would rid themselves of the Belgian factory hands; the south declares it is overrun by Italian miners and farm laborers. Two laws are at present in

contemplation to remedy the evil. The *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, comments upon them as follows:

"The first project turns against foreigners in general. It suggests a military tax for all foreigners earning a living in France. France, it is argued, has spent countless millions and Frenchmen have served many years in the army to protect their country. Yet foreigners are continually increasing in numbers. Foreigners should therefore pay a heavy tax for a certain number of years, corresponding to the time spent by Frenchmen in military service. The money thus obtained could be given to the families of poor soldiers. It is not at all necessary that foreigners should wax fat under the protection of French bayonets. This injustice can be prevented if the foreigner is forced to contribute to the comfort of the men who defend the country. The second project is aimed against intellectual foreigners. No foreign teacher is to be employed at a French school, public or private, unless the Minister of Education has given his special consent. Foreign teachers and professors infringing this law are to be imprisoned for a term of six months to two years. In addition a fine of 500 to 2,000 francs (\$100 to \$400) is to be imposed. If this suggestion is acted upon by the legislature, the majority of foreign instructors will have to leave, with the exception of the most necessary teachers of languages. The result of this strong anti-foreign movement is already visible. The master of the Kornemann school has been forced to become a naturalized Frenchman, or break up the establishment. In Boulogne-sur-Mer used to be a number of excellent English schools. They have vanished, and with them the English colony. Of the 16,000 Englishmen formerly in Boulogne-sur-Mer hardly 2,000 are left.

"Paris, however, is a city whose income is chiefly drawn from foreigners. Paris has lost her reputation for hospitality, and suffers in consequence. Unfortunately the people of France will not see this. They continue the agitation, now against foreign laborers, then against foreign doctors, or foreigners in general. Like the Chinese, they are anxious to close their frontiers. They forget, however, that the Chinese increased like rabbits behind their walls, while France would lose with the immigrants the only fecundate element. For in spite of all the warnings of the press, the people are little inclined to burden themselves with large families. The woman 'whose quiver is full' receives no consideration. It is very difficult to obtain lodgings for a large family. Married servants can not easily find positions, especially if they have children. To this must be added the fact that the new woman regards child-bearing almost as a crime or a shame, and the mother of many children is described as coarse. Many French writers of to-day believe that it is impossible to remedy the evil. France, they say, is similar to the Roman Empire during its decline; and as a Frenchman is by nature inclined to be poetical and artistic, these worthies set about bemoaning the lost glories and the 'beautiful sunset' of France."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FOREIGN NOTES.

THE Berlin *National Zeitung* denies that the German Government intends to raise the tariff on American oil. The assertion that the Standard Oil Company utterly controls the German market is regarded as erroneous. On the other hand, the competition between Russian and American oil is profitable to the German consumer, who gets his oil cheaper than the American consumer.

MEXICO has adopted the theory that every citizen is bound to defend the soil, the interests, and the honor of his country as a soldier. Thus in future a wealthy Mexican will have to serve in the army, at least in case of war, as well as a poor one. The constitution has to be amended for this purpose, but there is little doubt that all the states of the great Central American federation will give their consent.

"SPAIN . . . does not stand very close to the front rank of progressive nations, so it could hardly be expected that its telegraph system should be any better than the condition described by the Madrid correspondent of the *London Times*," says *The Electrical World*. "The Spanish telegraph system, he says, has always been a crying scandal, and, instead of improving with the times and the advance of science, it appears to get worse. Ordinary atmospheric disturbances are sufficient to render inoperative the greater part of the lines throughout the country, while a heavy fall of snow or a gale of wind generally results in complete paralysis of the whole service. Under this condition of things, the correspondent states, it would naturally be supposed that the authorities would not place any additional difficulties in the way, and that the public convenience would be to some extent considered. But not so. The censorship at the home office is exercised without the slightest discretion being used affecting the contents of telegrams detained. Two telegrams to *The Times* were recently detained nine hours."

MISCELLANEOUS.

A STORY OF MARK HANNA'S SCHOOL DAYS.

MARCUS A. HANNA'S "first campaign" was conducted when he was a schoolboy. It was educational rather than political, but was equally as successful, in its way, as the one that terminated on the last election day. As the story is interesting in itself, has a valuable lesson for educators and parents embodied in it, and throws a side-light not only upon the character of Senator Hanna but of John D. Rockefeller as well, we reprint it in part as told by Samantha Whipple Shoup in *The Independent* (March 18).

The scene opens in the Prospect Street school of Cleveland, Ohio, in 1851. The teacher was one of those drill-masters who want lessons recited "just as the book gives it," and with no capacity to appreciate the genius of a girl of thirteen, one of his pupils, who, tho puny and timid, was a sort of "sentimental Tommy" in daring imagination. Matters of unrelated detail were difficult for her to grasp, and this fact, added to her timidity, led the drill-master to conclude that she was little better than an idiot. Enters now upon the scene one Emerson E. White, then at the beginning of a career as one of the most famous teachers of the country. The Prospect Street school was to be divided, and he was to take charge of one of the divisions. "Mr. X.," the drill-master, invited him to take charge of the class one day upon his arrival. The story then runs on as follows:

"The pupils have their numbers; read a problem, and call on some number for the solution," he [Mr. X.] said.

"Mr. White took the book, read out a problem, and called on No. 8 to solve it.

"Oh!" said Mr. X., in disgust, 'don't call on *her*; she never can do anything.'

"Mr. White glanced along the line, and at once identified No. 8—the sensitive, shrinking face drooping in an agony of shame and misery. He grasped the situation at once. 'I will read it again,' he said gently, 'so that you may be sure you understand it.' He read it, slowly and clearly, then walked down the line of pupils and stood by No. 8, so that he was between her and Mr. X., the sight of whom, he perceived, filled her with confusion and terror.

"Now you can do it," he said, reassuringly; and to her own delighted astonishment little No. 8, who had never had the courage to speak an audible word to Mr. X., spoke up distinctly and went through the solution without a hitch.

"The child came home from school that day perfectly transformed," said her mother. 'I could not believe my eyes when I looked at her.'

"Presently the Clinton Street building was finished, and Mr. White came into the Prospect Street school, and read out the names of the pupils who, by the division of the district, were assigned to him. Happy No. 8 was among them, and several other girls who have since become distinguished women, while the boys included Marcus Hanna, also Sylvester Everett, Albert Tuttle, two distinguished citizens of Cleveland, and, in the lower class, John D. Rockefeller and A. L. Bartholomew, now Judge Bartholomew, of Iowa.

"One would suppose even a drill-master might have discerned some signs of ability in that collection of young people; but Mr. X., perhaps vexed at their evident pleasure, made the ungracious remark, as he surveyed the line of pupils:

"I don't begrudge you the lot; there isn't a scholar among them."

"To his utter amazement, and the consternation of the school, timid, silent No. 8 turned in a blaze of indignation and cried:

"How dare you say such a thing? We will be twenty per cent. ahead of your school in two years! Mark it!" and walked out of the door.

"The gauntlet had been fairly thrown at Mr. X.'s feet, and the Clinton Street school were determined to make good the challenge or perish in the attempt. Perhaps they would have succeeded in any case; but, considering the material of which most boys and

girls are made, it is very doubtful whether their indignation would have held them to the mark for two years of strenuous work if the born leader and organizer had not been on the spot.

"Marcus Hanna did not content himself with learning his own lessons. It was no individual triumph, but a class victory that was needed, and that could only be won by concerted effort. For six months, by his arrangement and under his leadership, the class met out of school hours to drill each other in their lessons and strengthen the defenses. Emerson White did all that any teacher could to help and direct, but it was Marcus Hanna that kept the class all at work. There was a prize for drawing. Marcus agreed with a certain number of the class to go out early in the morning and sketch from nature. As surely as morning came there was Marcus under their several successive windows, throwing pebbles at the panes to awaken them. In short, he organized victory in 1853 as he organized it on a larger field in 1896. No. 8's 'Mark it!' was caught up as a sort of class watchword; and it was partly owing to the frequency and emphasis of Marcus's use of the phrase that his own name was shortened to the abbreviated form it has ever since retained.

"The class won, of course. They beat the old school by the stipulated per cent., and Mark Hanna himself took the prize for map-drawing.

"As for little flaxen-haired John D. Rockefeller, in the lower class, *his* lessons were no trouble; he could learn them in ten minutes, and had abundant leisure and superabundant energy and enterprise to devise mischief. Emerson White frequently requested his kind assistance to put work on the blackboard, and so forth; but all the resources of pedagogical ingenuity were taxed in vain to find enough extra work to keep John D. Rockefeller out of mischief. In this dilemma, Mr. White said confidentially to some of the girls: 'We must all do our best to find things to keep John busy. Now when I send him to help one of you girls with your work, *you must always need help.*' Thereafter when other employment failed, John Rockefeller was usefully occupied in helping some of the girls to solve their problems or draw their maps—to the great advantage of the peace and prosperity of the school. Now, Emerson White, after a long and honored life, thirty years superintendent of Cincinnati schools, organizer and president of the National Educational Association, etc., is spending his declining years in a beautiful home in Columbus, Ohio, the gift of John D. Rockefeller, in grateful recognition of the teacher who knew how to manage a mischievous boy."

AROUND THE WORLD IN A MONTH.

WHEN it became possible for the globe-trotter to get around the world in eighty days, this feat was considered sufficiently remarkable to have the journey dramatized. Now apparently it will soon be possible to accomplish this feat in thirty days. Just how this is to be done is explained by the *Germania*, Milwaukee, which says:

"In the year 1900 the Trans-Siberian Railroad will be completed and it will be possible to get around the world in thirty days. This railroad, which extends from the Ural Mountains to the Pacific Ocean, a distance of 3,600 miles, and from St. Petersburg to Vladivostok on the Pacific Ocean, a distance of 7,500 miles, will be the longest railroad system in the world, and fully twice as long as any of the Pacific systems in North America, which hitherto had been the longest. Large sections of this road east of the Ural Mountain chain, and westward from the Pacific have already been completed, and the rest is being pushed rapidly. Russia has been in negotiation with China and has secured permission to build the road southward through Chinese territory some degrees south of Vladivostok. Detailed investigations have shown that the inclement weather and heavy snows, which at certain times stop traffic altogether on the Pacific roads, notably the Northern Pacific, are exceedingly rare in Siberia and occur only in limited distances. The average winter temperature along the line of the road is but little below zero. The atmosphere is very dry and only occasionally is the snowfall very deep. Blizzards are entirely unknown. Prince Hilkoﬀ, who recently traveled through North America in order to study the railroad system, declared that after the completion of this road it would be possible to make the journey around the world in thirty-three days; and when the roadbed had once been settled to decrease this to

thirty days. At present the quickest route and shortest time are the following:

	Days.
New York to Southampton.....	6
Southampton to Brindisi.....	3½
Brindisi to Yokohama, via Suez Canal and India.....	42
Yokohama to San Francisco.....	10
San Francisco to New York.....	4½
Total.....	66

"After the completion of the Siberian road the journey can be made in the following manner:

	Days.
New York to Bremen.....	7
Bremen to St. Petersburg (railroad).....	1½
St. Petersburg to Vladivert, at 30 miles per hour.....	10
Vladivert to San Francisco.....	10
San Francisco to New York.....	4½
Total.....	33

"Of course such a journey would be what the Germans call a 'Hetzjagd,' leaving no time for sightseeing; but nevertheless such a quick journey will then be possible. Evidently Russia has its own objects in building this road. It is significant that the rails are two or three inches wider apart than they are on other European roads, so that the cars of other countries can not be utilized on the Siberian road. In case of war the Siberian railroad can be used only by the Russian Government."

A COUNCIL OF CROWS.

ACCORDING to the Indians, "crows know when council-time comes," and an Indian council is always duplicated by a similar one of crows in the vicinity. It was given to a correspondent of *Our Animal Friends*, under the guidance of an old chief, to witness one of these so-called "crow-councils" on an Indian reservation in northern New York, and from her description it really seems as if there might be some truth in the Indian tradition. We quote the description below:

"It was just after dawn, and the sunshine was lifting the frosty mist that hung over the hollow where the crows had congregated in large numbers. The chief, who knew their average population, said that strangers from other places had assembled for the council. Concealed by a fallen pine-tree, we waited and watched as the crows filled the air with their vociferous caw, caw, caws. Certainly there was order in the seeming confusion. Within the 'hollow' there was a slightly elevated mound, at the foot of which the crows sedately arranged themselves very much like human folks convening in an assembly-room. As the fluttering quieted down, two crows—which the chief said were 'doorkeepers'—flew in opposite directions to the topmost branch of high pines, and sat there immovable and silent as sentinels on guard. Suddenly, from a covert in the underbrush, a great crow whirled past us with a swift upward flight, hovered an instant high in the air, and taking the 'straight path of the crow' to the north, was lost in the distant sky. The crows in the hollow seemed to understand this and waited expectantly. My Indian friend said: 'He's gone north for the head chief.'

"Within a short time two crows came sailing up the glade to the hollow, and alighted on the mound, where they gravely took places on its summit, while the assemblage joined in one universal caw, caw, flapping their wings as if in applause or welcome. The Indian assured me that the messenger, 'runner,' had returned with the head chief, and declared that he knew the bird by sight.

"After this there seemed a well-regulated 'talk' between the crows; one would alternate with another, and the congregation cawed in approval. This continued for about an hour. During the discussion there seemed at times to be decided differences of sentiment, but when the argument waxed warm and a fight seemed to be threatened, the grave fellows on the mound intervened and peace was restored. So the conference went on during the greater part of the short winter day, until the evening fell and we could not wait to see the crow chief escorted to his home. The Indian informed me that this was invariably done before the council broke up; he had witnessed it 'many a spring and fall'; he did not believe the crow chief to be a supernatural bird, but he

always came from the north, and seemed larger than any of the crows in the hollow.

"At times during the council a single crow would fly away. This, the Indian chief said, was a 'messenger sent to another crow town.' The sentinels were relieved from their pine-tree outposts three times. Once a sentinel gave an alarm, and the crows rising simultaneously, yet observing the order of a well-drilled army, disappeared in the thickets. The report of a distant gun soon explained the sudden alarm and proved the vigilance of the sentinel. During the day the keen eye of the Indian recognized certain crows who were aged dwellers of this crow town and were familiar to him by name, especially one—Ya-ok-ha (he understands)—which had been domesticated by him. . . .

"Crow towns are numerous in Indian reservations. There the crow colony salutes the dawn with clamorous cries of gladness before it disperses for the day, and at sunset repeats a softer strain as it perches for its night's sleep and quiet."

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

Vitality of Seeds.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

In your issue dated January 9, page 316, you publish an article under the heading, "The Amazing Vitality of Seeds," in which the writer states that Dr. Isaiah Pile, of Franklin Co., Kans., dug a well and, at the depth of a little over 100 feet, struck a rock, under which was found "fine rich surface soil," which produced a wonderful growth of tropical vegetation, such as date-trees, palms, shrubs, etc. This article has been quoted by other papers, but I am sorry to inform you that it lacks truth. When I read the article I thought it very strange, as the doctor and myself had for over twenty years been special friends, that he had never mentioned this to me, and thought I would call his attention to this article the next time he paid me a visit, which I did a few days ago, and he pronounced it a wonderful yarn. He says he dug a well, but not 100 feet. He describes it thus: Went through dirt and gravel 17 feet; through solid rock 27; under this rock was slate nearly like coal; went on this about three feet, making in all 47 feet; no rich soil, no date-trees, palm, or anything of the sort.

OTTAWA, FRANKLIN CO., KANS.

J. JEFFERIES.

Phonographs as Vocal Dictionaries.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

Referring to the letter of Mr. John B. Tabb in your issue of the 20th ult., in which he suggests the use of the phonograph as a vocal dictionary, and in view of the fact that no one has replied to his inquiry, it may be of interest to your many readers to know why his plan has not been adopted.

Such a pronouncing dictionary, while it undoubtedly would be a great desideratum, would require too much room and too much care on the part of an attendant. When we consider the number of "living languages" and the comparatively small space on a phonograph cylinder, for words and the contexts in which they are used, and the great number of words in the various languages, and the different pronunciations of the same word in different connections, it will be seen at a glance that it would take thousands of dollars to provide and equip such a department, in a library, and all of this work and expense to provide something which is already well provided and supplied by printed books.

There is generally an attendant in every large library who is familiar with any living language and who cheerfully gives any desired information.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CHARLES E. BARBER.

Norway and Sweden.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

Allow me to correct a statement you made in your issue of March 6. In your article headed: "Nationalist Movement in Europe," you give two very misleading remarks, so far as I am posted.

1. Indirectly you compare the relation of Norway to Sweden with that of Armenia to Turkey, Bohemia to Austria, and the Poles to Prussia, which all are subjects and masters, while Norway stands as a separate kingdom, which has agreed to have the same king as Sweden for mutual benefit, inward peace, and outward defense. As a matter of fact more than of public agreement, the king has more to say in Sweden than in Norway. As this is the most common mistake in all countries and no less in our country than in Europe, I like to have attention called to it.

2. Directly you say that Norway aims at complete separation from Sweden. This is the real state of that matter: There are two leading parties in Norway, viz., the "Left" and "Right." These are about equal in power. Sometimes the cabinet represents one, sometimes another party, sometimes both. The "Right" is exclusively for the union and kingdom. A few extremists of the "Left" have advocated disunion and republic. The leading papers of their own party decidedly and repeatedly deny that this represents the party. Björnsterne Björnson's articles in Russian, German, and Norwegian papers are only representative of one individual. He is a great poet—our pride—but no political leader.

BOSTON, MASS.

B. E. BERGESEN.

[Our comparison between the relation of Norway to Sweden and that of Armenia, Bohemia, etc., to the countries named, was intended, of course, to apply simply to the agitation for a separate nationality which is going on in the various countries named. It was not intended to imply that Norway is subject to Sweden as Armenia, for instance, is to Turkey. The contrary is so well known that it seemed needless to guard against such an inference.—Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST.]

BUSINESS SITUATION.

Features of the week in the markets have been conflicting with declines predominating. Details of the situation are thus reviewed:

Dun's Review: "Rarely have markets sustained such surprises as they have received of late with so little loss. Foreign conditions and London alarms, the collapse of the iron ore combination, the destructive floods in the Mississippi valley, and the decision of the Supreme Court against railway associations, have been used to the utmost, but not even in railroad stocks has the result been important. Were all associations of railroads to cease, it would yet be in the power of capital controlling important lines to stop serious rate-cutting if it chose. With confidence that better times and larger business are coming, men are less disposed every day to throw away good investments, and the very fact that prices of products are low is regarded as a guaranty against much further decline. In all industries, also, the number of mills and shops and hands at work gradually increases. The railroads have been subjected to so much loss of late by cutting of rates, in spite of all associations, and the possibility of open and unrestricted competition, instead of agreements which restrict only the more honest, may well have a sobering influence. . . . Stocks were heavily sold after the Supreme Court decision and the withdrawal of some Western roads from various associations, but railway shares average a decline of only \$1 per share, showing that there are men of faith as well as men of fear. Industrial and manufacturing stocks generally are stiff, in the belief that heavy purchases of cheap materials will insure profit when business moves forward."

Bradstreet's: While the week is not without favorable features, unfavorable influences have been more numerous. Leading money-markets show no improvement. Mercantile collections continue slow, as heretofore, and the volume of funds offered is in excess of demands for discounts. The tendency of investments to improve has temporarily disappeared under the influence of the Supreme Court anti-trust decision, which apparently threatens arrangements for the maintenance of railway rates, as well as railway trades-union activity, so far as it may affect interstate commerce.

The tendency of prices is downward, quotations being lower for wheat, Indian corn, oats, coffee, cotton, and for pig iron and steel billets on the outlook for lower-priced ore. Open sales of copper at recent privately cut quotations are due to disappointment in the demand. Stormy weather, high water and floods in the Ohio, Mississippi, and

Free to Our Readers.—The New Cure for Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Rheumatism, etc.

As stated in our last issue the new botanical discovery, Alkavis, is proving a wonderful curative in all diseases caused by Uric acid in the blood, or disordered action of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs. The New York *World* publishes the remarkable case of Rev. A. C. Darling, minister of the gospel at North Constantia, N. Y., cured by Alkavis, when, as he says himself, he had lost faith in man and medicine, and was preparing himself for certain death. Similar testimony to this wonderful new remedy comes from others, including many ladies suffering from disorders peculiar to womanhood. The Church Kidney Cure Company, of No. 418 Fourth Avenue, New York, who so far are its only importers, are so anxious to prove its value that for the sake of introduction they will send a free treatment of Alkavis, prepaid by mail, to every reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST who is a sufferer from any form of Kidney or Bladder disorder, Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Pain in Back, Female Complaints, or other afflictions due to improper action of the Kidneys or Urinary Organs. We advise all sufferers to send their names and address to the Company, and receive the Alkavis free. To prove its wonderful curative powers, it is sent to you entirely free.

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PALL MALL ELECTRIC ASSN., Room 16, 846 Broadway, New York.

Missouri river valleys, and in country drained by tributary streams, have interfered with interior trade, and, in addition to loss of life, have damaged country roads, houses, farms, bridges, telegraph lines, and railway tracks.

The gradual increase in the number of industrial strikes is the outcome of a movement to secure higher wages, and in instances moderate advances have been obtained. Staples for which prices are higher include wool, raw sugar, wheat, flour, petroleum, linseed oil, and turpentine. Prices are unchanged for print cloths, refined sugar, lard, and pork. Recent activity in raw wool continues, and the prospect for an increased tariff on imported woolsens causes merchants to purchase American goods more freely. The movement of cottons is not up to expectations, and in some lines is disappointing. The most noticeable improvement in trade is confined to dry-goods, hardware, leather, agricultural implements, and shoes.

Wool Speculation.—Speculation in wool has recorded larger sales for four weeks than ever before, 46,605,300 pounds, against 21,984,576 in the same weeks of 1892. Much more than half is for speculation, as nothing like the full capacity of mills is employed. Americans have also bought largely at London, 40,000 bales already, it is said, where the market is excited and has advanced ten to fifteen per cent. With heavy supplies here, these large imports, and new wool coming in May, there may be found overloaded dealers. Prices here are still advancing, and of many kinds

have risen two to three cents during the past month. The wool manufacture is steadily increasing, but cautiously, as it is too early to anticipate results from changes which may be made in duties.—*Dun's Review*, March 27.

Failures.—*Bradstreet's* reports 221 failures in the United States during the week, against 231 for the previous week, and 276, 232, 245 and 170 in the corresponding weeks of 1896 to 1893.

Dun's Review gives 291 failures against 259 last year.

Canadian Trade.—"There is no special activity in Toronto commercial circles, where merchants are awaiting action by the tariff commission. The breaking up of country roads and unfavorable weather have restricted sales in the Province of Quebec, and Montreal merchants report collections unsatisfactory. Business is not expected to revive until after the opening of navigation and the tariff is settled. The roads are in a bad condition in Nova Scotia, and country collections are slow. St. John, N. B., reports increased lumber shipments to the United Kingdom and the United States. The fishery season opens auspiciously in

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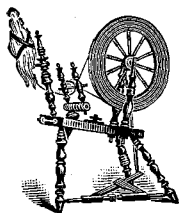
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Dr. T. D. CROTHERS, Supt. Walnut Lodge Asylum, Hartford, Conn., says: "It is a remedy of great value in building up functional energy and brain force."

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are three graces in summer dress fabrics. The first two have a fancy raised stripe in the cloth, while the last has a snow-flake effect. None of these goods are quite so sheer as the Organdy, and are therefore especially suitable for a cool summer day gown. They come in a large variety of patterns, in beautiful color combinations, which suggest at a glance the work of the French printer. All the graces of the summer light-weight dress goods are to be seen at



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8% Municipal Warrants.
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Newfoundland, in fact the most favorable for many years. Bank clearings at Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal, Hamilton, and Halifax aggregate \$17,229,000 this week, only \$157,000 more than last week, but over \$1,000,000 more than in the corresponding week one year ago, and almost \$2,000,000 more than in the like week of 1895. There are 40 business failures reported from the Dominion of Canada this week, compared with 36 last week, 44 in the week a year ago, and 49 in the last week of March, 1895."—*Bradstreet's*, March 27.

Current Events.

Monday, March 22.

The Senate agrees to several committee amendments to the arbitration treaty, and calls for correspondence in the Ruiz case. . . . Mr. Dingley opens tariff debate in the House. . . . The United States Supreme Court declares the Trans-Missouri freight-rate agreement illegal. . . . The appointment of a receiver for the Woolson Spice Company at Toledo is refused.

The powers appear unable to reach an agreement on the Cretan question; a neutral zone between Greek and Turkish territory is suggested. . . . Germany observes the centenary of the birth of Emperor William I., unveiling a monument in Berlin.

Tuesday, March 23.

Senator Allen and others criticize the civil-service law. . . . Tariff debate continues in the House; Messrs. Dolliver, Newlands, Dockery, and McLaurin are among the speakers. . . . Many Western railroad associations consider disruption required by the Supreme Court's decision. . . . Reports are made of widespread flood damage in Arkansas and tornado wreck in South Georgia.

The Italian admiral warns Cretan insurgents and Greeks not to attack Turkish forts on the island. . . . British remonstrance is made to the Porte on account of the slaughter of 200 Armenians at Tokat. . . . The Canadian Government is said to be preparing a tariff bill to offset the Dingley bill.

Wednesday, March 24.

The Senate agrees to take a vote on the arbitration treaty March 31. . . . Representatives Grosvenor, Evans, McMillan, and others speak on the tariff bill; the ways and means committee decides to admit free of duty books and apparatus for educational and scientific use; a bill to establish a department of commerce is introduced. . . . The Kentucky court of appeals decides that banks must pay taxes.

It is denied that the powers contemplate making Prince George of Greece governor of Crete. . . . The Sultan calls out reserves. . . . Fighting is reported from Santiago Province, Cuba. . . . London *Truth* announces that the Duke of Leeds will succeed the Earl of Aberdeen as Governor-General of Canada in 1898.

Thursday, March 25.

The bankruptcy bill is taken up in the Senate. General debate closes on the tariff bill. . . . The New York State Senate follows the Assembly in adopting the Greater New York charter without amendment. . . . Attorney-General McKenna directs an appeal of the Joint Traffic Association case to the Supreme Court. . . . Judge Horton of Chicago decides that stock quotations are public property not to be withheld by the board of trade. . . . Judge Keane of Tacoma decides a number of divorces illegal. . . . Bills to prevent kinetoscope exhibitions of the Nevada prize-fight are introduced in several States.

Cretan insurgents are said to have captured Malaxa. . . . It is now said that 700 Armenians were massacred at Tokat. . . . Secretary Chamberlain sends a protest to President Krüger against alleged violations of the London convention.

Friday, March 26.

In the Senate the Chilton amendment to the arbitration treaty is discussed and the civil-service commission attacked. . . . The tariff bill is discussed in the House under the five-minute rule, an amendment regarding trust products precipitating hot debate. . . . The dissenting opinion of Justice White in the Trans-Missouri case is made public. . . . Balloting for United States Senator continues in the Kentucky legislature. . . . Dr. J. J. Luis is found guilty at Baltimore of conspiracy with General Roloff to send a filibustering expedition to Cuba in 1895 and recommended to the mercy of the court.

The Greek Government protests to the powers against the blockade of Crete; international forces occupy Malaxa. . . . Lord Salisbury and M. Hanotaux confer in Paris. . . . Dr. L. S. Jameson testifies before the Parliamentary South African committee regarding his raid.

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RHEUMATISM.**

MR. D. C. LAKE, President of the First National Bank, Osage City, Kan., writes:

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OF RHEUMATISM BY TARTAR-
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Saturday, March 27.

The House alone in session discusses the tariff bill. . . . Western railroads begin rate-cutting. . . . A. B. Farquhar, Edward Atkinson, and Harvey Shepard speak at the New England Free Trade Club banquet, Boston. . . . Wm. T. Adams ("Oliver Optic") dies in Boston.

Madrid advices report negotiations with Cuban insurgents for ending the war. . . . Secretary Chamberlain in a speech in London warns South African republics against independent aspirations.

Sunday, March 28.

Mgr. Merry Del Val, papal delegate to Canada, arrives at New York. . . . Since March 4 twenty American citizens have been released from Cuban jails, and only three who have asked for assistance are still in prison. . . . The coal-field of Jackson county, Ohio, has been sold to a London syndicate for \$4,000,000.

Conflicting despatches come concerning the action of the powers over Crete; Russia is said to be massing troops in the south; ministers decide to order withdrawal of troops from the Thessalian frontier.

Good News for Asthma Sufferers.

We are glad to announce that the Kola Plant, recently discovered on the Kongo River, West Africa, has proved itself a sure cure for Asthma, as claimed at the time. We have the testimony of ministers of the gospel, doctors, business men, and farmers, all speaking of the marvelous curative power of this new discovery. Hon. L. G. Clute, of Greeley, Iowa, writes that he could not lie down night or day from Asthma, and the Kola Plant cured him at once. Rev. G. Ellsworth Stump, pastor of the Congregational church at Newell, Iowa, was cured by it of Asthma of twenty years' standing, and many others give similar testimony. To prove to you beyond doubt its wonderful curative power, the Kola Importing Company, No. 1164 Broadway, New York, will send a large case of the Kola Compound free by mail to every reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST who suffers from any form of Asthma. In return they only ask that you tell your neighbors of it when cured yourself. This is very fair, and we advise all sufferers from Asthma to send for the case. It costs you nothing.

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ALL SORTS.

THE people of the United States smoke 115,000 tons of tobacco a year, to say nothing of cigarettes.—*The Transcript, Boston.*

"WHAT is your profession?"

"I write—poems, novels, romances, plays, etc."

"And what do you live on?"—*Fliegende Blätter.*

"Do you believe in a single tax, Doggely?"

"No, sir. A single tax is just one too many for me."—*The Free Press, Detroit.*

NO better proof that Mr. Gladstone is growing younger every year is needed than the fact that he has begun to ride a bicycle.—*The Republican, Springfield.*

SOME politicians do not seem to care who makes the songs of their country, or its laws either, so long as they get their share of the disbursement of the patronage.—*The Record, Chicago.*

"ER man kin git hisse'f inter a heap of trouble an' 'sponsibility," said Uncle Eben, "by convin'cin' people dat he's smahter dan whut he rel'y is."—*The Scimitar, Memphis.*

HOME RULE.—"Joe keeps his wife and mother-in-law mad at him half the time."

"What vexes them so?"

"He calls them his board of lady managers."—*The Record, Chicago.*

PHILANTHROPY.—"Dolan," said Rafferty "ye're gittin' too savin'. Did yez nivvir hear thot the money is the root av all evil?"

"Oi hov. An' I'm doin' the little Oi kin to pull it up by the roots an' shpore the rest av yez."—*The Star, Washington.*

ALL SHE WANTED.

"My dear madam," said the professor of music, "your daughter has no sense of melody and no instinct for time. She couldn't play. And she has no voice, therefore she can not expect to sing."

"Well, of course," was the complacent reply, "those facts are drawbacks, but you can go on giving her lessons just the same. I don't care about her performing or singing, as it would maybe take her away from home. All I want is for her to learn enough to make a comfortable living as a teacher."—*The Star, Washington.*

DIDN'T KNOW THERE WAS ANY.

"John," she said, looking up from her newspaper and knitting her brow thoughtfully.

"Yes, Mary?" he said as she paused.

"Why, John," she said, "I'm trying to make something out of this article about Turkey, and I don't seem to be able to understand it at all."

"What's the trouble?" he asked.

"It says here," she explained, "that one of the problems of the situation in the Far East is how to maintain the integrity of Turkey."

"Well?" he said inquiringly.

"Well, if all that has been printed about Turkey is true it seems evident to me that she hasn't any integrity and never had any."

He didn't try to explain. He deemed it useless. He merely said: "Yes, my dear," and then put on his hat and coat and started for the club.—*The Evening Post, Chicago.*

The best lamp-chimney word in the world is "Macbeth," whether English or French or Flemish or Dutch. But get the shape that is made for your lamp, "pearl top" or "pearl glass." Let us send you the Index.

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THE tariff on antiquities will doubtless greatly stimulate the industry of their production in this country.—*The Transcript, Boston.*

TIMES have changed since the income-tax decision, and apparently the Supreme Court is changing with them.—*The Republican, Springfield, Mass.*

AT midnight, in his guarded tent, the Turk lay dreaming of the hours when he could hide to some extent behind the coattails of the powers.—*The Plain Dealer, Cleveland, Ohio.*

WILLIAM J. BRYAN received \$16,000 as the first month's royalty on the sale of his book. At this rate, authorship pays better than the Presidency, and it is not so much embarrassed by office-seekers.—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

MR. THURBER and the chair Mr. Cleveland used to occupy have finally reached Michigan. Mr. Thurber values the chair on account of the numerous times his chief utilized it in sitting down on the precepts of Democracy.—*The Journal, New York.*

WAITING FOR PROSPERITY.

When you roam the streets of Washington and funds are getting low,
And poverty's a melancholy verity,
And they tell you to keep moving, when you've not a place to go;
Just tell 'em that you're waiting for prosperity!

Waiting on the mills,
And the twenty-dollar bills,
And the jingle and the tingle of the dollars in the tills!

When the sheriff's in the saddle and the fire's out at home
And you've lost your resolution and temerity,
And there isn't any money—and honey in the comb,
Just tell him that you're waiting for prosperity!

Waiting on the mills,
And the twenty-dollar bills,
And the jingle and the tingle of the dollars in the tills!

And when the dance is over, and the tide of time is low,
And death is not a vision, but a verity,
And the undertaker tells you it is getting time to go,
Just tell him that you're waiting for prosperity!

Waiting on the mills,
And the twenty-dollar bills,
And the jingle and the tingle of the dollars in the tills!

—*The Constitution, Atlanta.*

PLEASE bear in mind the fact that the "best," or the "standard," in all lines commands a fair price. See list of the brands of Pure White Lead which are the standard. They are the best. Avoid those brands said to be "just as good," offered for "less money," and of "so called White Lead."

FREE By using National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors, any desired shade is readily obtained. Pamphlet giving valuable information and card showing samples of colors free; also cards showing pictures of twelve houses of different designs painted in various styles or combinations of shades forwarded upon application to those intending to paint.

National Lead Co., 1 Broadway, New York.

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\$100 GIVEN IN GOLD AWAY

Who can form the greatest number of words from the letters in RELIABILITY? You can make twenty or more words, we feel sure, and if you do you will receive a good reward. Do not use any letter more times than it appears in the word. Use no language except English. Words spelled alike, but with different meaning, can be used but once. Use any dictionary. Pronouns, nouns, verbs, adverbs, prefixes, suffixes, adjectives, proper nouns allowed. Anything that is a legitimate word will be allowed. Work it out in this manner: Rat, let, lye, lie, liable, bit, bite, bet, bat, etc. Use these words in your list. The publishers of WOMAN'S WORLD AND JENNETH MILLER MONTHLY will pay \$20.00 in gold to the person able to make the largest list of words from the letters in the word RELIABILITY; \$10.00 for the second; \$5.00 for the third; \$5.00 for the fourth; and \$2.00 each for the thirty next largest lists. The above rewards are given free and without consideration for the purpose of attracting attention to our handsome woman's magazine, thirty-six pages, 144 long columns, finely illustrated, and all original matter, long and short stories by the best authors; price, \$1.00 per year. To enter the contest, it is necessary for you to send 25 cents in stamps or silver for a three months' trial subscription with your list of words, and every person sending the 25 cents and a list of twenty words or more is guaranteed an extra present, by return mail (in addition to the magazine), of a 188-page book, "Treasure Island," by Robert Louis Stevenson, a fascinating story of love and thrilling adventure. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case or money refunded. Lists should be sent at once, and not later than May 15. The names and addresses of successful contestants will be printed in June issue, published in May. Our publication has been established ten years. We refer you to any mercantile agency for our standing. Make your list now. Address WOMAN'S WORLD PUBL. CO., 225-6-7 Temple Court Building, N. Y. City.

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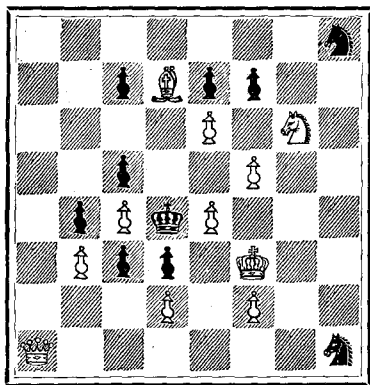
Problem 194.

COMPOSED FOR THE LITERARY DIGEST BY W. R. I. DALTON, M.D., NEW YORK.

Motto: "A Square Thing."

Black—Ten Pieces.

K on Q 5; Kts on KR sq, KR 8; Ps on K 2, K B 2, Q 6, Q B 2, 4, 6, Q Kt 5.



White—Eleven Pieces.

K on KB 3; Q on QR sq; B on Q 7; Kt on K Kt 6; Ps on K 4 and 6, K B 2 and 5, Q 2, Q B 4, Q Kt 3. White mates in four moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 190.

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------------|
| 1. Q-Kt 7! | 2. B-Kt sq ch | 3. Q-K Kt 7, mate |
| 1. K x R | 2. K x B must | 3. Kt-K Kt 6, mate |
| 1. B x Q | 2. K x B must | 3. Q-K Kt 7, mate |
| 1. B x R | 2. K x B must | 3. Q-K 4, mate |
| 1. B (Q4) x B | 2. K x B must | 3. Q-K 6, mate |
| 1. B (Kt7) x B | 2. K-B 3 must | 3. B x B, mate |
| 1. R x Kt (KB8) | 2. K-K 3 | 3. Q-K Kt 7, mate |
| 1. R-Q 2 | 2. K x R | 3. Kt-Q 6, mate |
| 1. R x Q | 2. K x R | 3. Kt-Q 6, mate |

Other variations depend on those given.

Correct solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia, who writes: "It is the most difficult three-mover I have yet tried"; the Rev. H. W. Knox, Belmont, N. Y., who calls this a "very unique conception"; Dr. G. A. Humpert, St. Louis, who says: "If Mr. Elms has any more like this, let us have them"; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala., who thinks this is "one of the finest problems"; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C., who expresses his opinion in one word, "beautiful!" W. G. Donnan, Independence, Ia.; N. Hald, Dannebrog, Neb. C. F. Putney, Independence, Ia.; Tom M. Taylor, Calvert, Tex.; E. B. J., Washington, D. C.; V. Brent, New Orleans.

No. 191.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. P-Q 3 | 2. R-B 5, mate |
| 1. Q x Kt etc. | 2. Kt x Q, mate. |
| 1. Q-Kt 5 or B 6 | 2. Kt-Kt 4, mate |
| 1. Q-B 8 | 2. Kt-Kt 4, mate |

- | | |
|-----------|-----------------|
| 1. Kt-B 5 | 2. P x Kt, mate |
| 1. Kt-B 3 | 2. Kt-B 7, mate |

The above is enough to indicate the other variations.

Correct solution received from E. B. J., V. Brent, M. W. H., the Rev. H. W. Knox, Dr. Humpert, F. H. Johnston, C. F. Putney, N. Hald, Dr. J. B. Trowbridge, Hayward, Wis.; the Revs. E. M. McMillen, Lebanon, Ky., A. Taylor, Fair Haven, Vt., J. H. Bassett, Kalkaska, Mich.; H. Ketcham, Vergennes, Vt.; R. D. Tompkins, Hillside, Mo.; C. Porter, Lambert, Minn.; R. U. Smith, Wells River, Vt.; Miss Evelyn Wayland, Coveseville, Va.; J. O. Villars, Wilmington, Ohio; Miss Emily Dinwiddie, Greenwood, Va.

Q-B 2 caught a large number of our solvers, not one of whom saw that Black (1) Q-Q 6 stopped mate next move by cutting off the B.

V. Brent, the Revs. H. W. Knox and F. H. Bassett were successful with 189. Several of our solvers who found 192 too much for them have undertaken to "cook" it by resolving it into a very easy two-er. It can not be done in two, and it is perfectly sound as given.

A Correspondence Tourney.

We desire to arrange for a LITERARY DIGEST Correspondence Tourney, to be open to all our subscribers. We will offer three prizes for the best three games, to be decided by competent judges:

First Prize—For the game showing the greatest knowledge of the Ruy Lopez, one year's subscription to *The British Chess Magazine*.

Second Prize—For the best defense of the Evans Gambit, Lasker's "Common-Sense in Chess."

Third Prize—For the most brilliant game, one year's subscription to "THE LITERARY DIGEST."

Those desiring to enter this Tourney must send their names and addresses before April 20.

Give some idea of your Chess strength. The best of the games, especially the prize-winners, will be published in THE LITERARY DIGEST.

We hope that our Chess friends will take a great interest in this proposed tourney and make it a pronounced success. We have now one of the finest corps of problem-solvers, and we believe that there must be some very strong players in it. We hope to be able to have the pairing done and the tourney under way by May 1. Whether it is a success or not depends entirely upon our players.

The United States Championship Match.

Pillsbury won the fourteenth game. This tied the score with 6 wins for each player. By the terms of the agreement, this necessitates the continuance of the match until one wins ten games. At the time of going to press the score is: Pillsbury, 6; Showalter, 6; Draws 3.

FOURTH GAME.

Ruy Lopez.

- | SHOWALTER. White. | PILLSBURY. Black. | SHOWALTER. White. | PILLSBURY. Black. |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1 P-K 4 | 1 P-K 4 | 15 Q-R-Q sq | 15 P-Q 5 |
| 2 Kt-K B 3 | 2 Kt-Q B 3 | 16 Kt-K 4 | 16 Kt-Kt sq |
| 3 B-Kt 5 | 3 Kt-B 3 | 17 Q-B 3 | 17 Q-B 2 |
| 4 Castles | 4 Kt x P | 18 Kt-B sq | 18 K-R-Q sq |
| 5 P-Q 4 | 5 Kt-Q 3 | 19 Kt-Kt 3 | 19 R-Q 4 |
| 6 R-K sq | 6 Kt x B | 20 P-Q B 4 | 20 R-K 4 |
| 7 Kt x P | 7 B-K 2 | 21 Kt-Q 2 | 21 Q-R-K sq |
| 8 B-K 5 | 8 Kt x P | 22 R x R | 22 Kt x R |
| 9 B x B | 9 Kt x B | 23 Q-Kt 3 | 23 P-Q Kt sq |
| 10 Q x Kt | 10 Castles | 24 P-K R 3 | 24 P-K B sq |
| 11 Kt-Q B 3 | 11 P-Q 3 | 25 Q-B 2 | 25 P-Kt 3 |
| 12 Kt-B 4 | 12 B-K 3 | 26 P-Q Kt 3 | 26 B-B 2 |
| 13 Kt-K 3 | 13 P-Q B 4 | 27 R-K sq | 27 Q-Q 2 |
| 14 Q-K B 4 | 14 P-Q 4 | 28 Q-Kt sq | 28 Q-Q 6 |

It is here noted by Pillsbury that if White continues 29 Q-Kt 2 to prevent Q-Q 5, Black replies 29 Kt-B 6 ch, 30 Kt x Kt, R x R ch, 31 Kt x R, P-Q 7 and wins.

- | | | | |
|------------|---------------|-------------|-----------|
| 29 P-B 4 | 29 Q-Q 5 ch | 35 Kt-B 3 | 35 Q-Q sq |
| 30 K-R 2 | 30 Q x K B P | 36 Q-Q 2 | 36 Kt x R |
| 31 Q-Q sq | 31 P-K R 4 | 37 K x Kt | 37 R-K 7 |
| 32 R-B sq | 32 Q-R 5 | 38 Q-Q sq | 38 Q-Q 3 |
| 33 Kt-R sq | 33 Kt-Kt 5 ch | 39 Kt-B 2 | 39 Q-Kt 6 |
| 34 K-Kt sq | 34 Kt-K 6 | 40 Resigns. | |

Notes by Pillsbury in the Brooklyn Eagle.

"The variation of the Ruy Lopez employed by White is new, so far as the sixth move is con-

cerned, and gives up a Pawn for position. Singularly enough I had given much thought to this particular variation, with the idea of using it myself; as at first it seemed to me that White got quite the equivalent in position for his lost Pawn. A little more study, however, revealed a line of play by which Black was enabled to hold on to the Pawn and at least equalize position, and I rejected the variation as at best no more than a drawing line of attack. In the actual game played, after Black had safely Castled, the weight of his Pawns on the Queen's side, properly advanced, enabled him to put White on the defensive and shut off the dreaded King's side attack, always with a Pawn to the good. With the tactics indicated, Black's P Q 6 considerably cramped White's game, at which White, much pressed for time on his twenty-ninth move, played P-K B 4, an error which cost him a second Pawn and eventually the game."

FIFTH GAME.

Ruy Lopez.

- | PILLSBURY. White. | SHOWALTER. Black. | PILLSBURY. White. | SHOWALTER. Black. |
|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1 P-K 4 | 1 P-K 4 | 28 P-K R 4 | 28 R-K 3 |
| 2 Kt-K B 3 | 2 Kt-Q B 3 | 29 P x B | 29 P x P |
| 3 B-Kt 5 | 3 P-R 3 | 30 R (B3)-Q3 | 30 R-Q sq |
| 4 B-R 4 | 4 P-Q 3 | 31 P-K B 3 | 31 K-B 2 |
| 5 Kt-B 3 | 5 B-Q 2 | 32 K-B 2 | 32 K-K 2 |
| 6 Castles | 6 Kt-B 3 | 33 R-K R sq | 33 K-Q 2 |
| 7 P-Q 4 | 7 P x P | 34 R-R 7 ch | 34 K-B 3 |
| 8 Kt x P | 8 Kt x Kt | 35 R-K B 7 | 35 R-K R sq |
| 9 B x B ch | 9 Q x B | 36 K-Kt 2 | 36 P-Kt 5 |
| 10 Q x Kt | 10 B-K 2 | 37 R x K B P | 37 P x P ch |
| 11 P-Q Kt 3 | 11 Castles | 38 R (Q3) x K R x P | |
| 12 B-Kt 2 | 12 P-B 4 (b) | | |
| 13 Q-Q 3 | 13 Q-Kt 5 | 39 R x P ch | 39 K x R |
| 14 K-R-K sq | 14 Q-R 5 | 40 B x R | 40 P-B 5 |
| 15 Kt-Q 5 | 15 Kt x Kt | 41 K-B 2 | 41 P x P |
| 16 Q x Kt | 16 Q-R-Kt sq | 42 R x P | 42 R-K 2 |
| 17 R-K 3 | 17 P-K Kt 3 | 43 B-Q 4 | 43 K-Q 4 |
| 18 Q-Q 2 | 18 B-Kt 4 | 44 R-B 4 | 44 P-Q Kt 4 |
| 19 Q-B 3 | 19 P-B 3 | 45 P-B 4 ch | 45 P x P |
| 20 Q-B 4 ch | 20 K-Kt 2 | 46 P x P ch | 46 K-B 3 |
| 21 R-R 3 | 21 Q-Kt 5 | 47 R-B 6 ch | 47 K-Kt 2 |
| 22 R-Kt 3 | 22 Q-B 5 | 48 R-Kt 6 ch | 48 K-B 2 |
| 23 Q-Q 5 | 23 P-R 3 | 49 P-B 5 | 49 R-K 5 |
| 24 R-B 3 | 24 Q-Q 7 | 50 B-K 3 | 50 P-R 4 |
| 25 Q x Q (c) | 25 B x Q | 51 B-B 4 ch | 51 K-B sq |
| 26 R-Q sq | 26 B-Kt 4 | 52 P-B 6 | 52 R-Kt 5 |
| 27 P-Kt 3 (d) | 27 Q-R-K sq | 53 R-R 6 | 53 Resigns. |

Notes by Pillsbury in the Brooklyn Eagle.

(a) This innovation was partly intended to induce Black to go into some brilliancies which have an alluring look at the outset, but which, so far as I have discovered, lead in the end to a bad game for him. Some of these variations are extremely attractive, and possibly some one will work out a sequence of winning moves for Black which I have failed as yet to find.

(b) Black has pursued conservative lines of play, but, I think, got a rather cramped game. After this move he gets a decidedly weak Q P.

(c) The maneuvering which followed the merging of the opening into the middle game resulted in favor of White; who, after this exchange, was able to secure a decided advantage.

(d) [Now comes the dramatic crisis of the game: Move made—27... P-Kt 3!] Black now gives up his B rather than suffer the loss of Q P and K B P. After this there was little more to do than to press the advantage, of course omitting no diligence of care as against the resourceful play of so powerful an antagonist.

World's Championship Match.

FIFTEENTH GAME.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

- | STEINITZ. White. | LASKER. Black. | STEINITZ. White. | LASKER. Black. |
|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1 P-Q 4 | 1 P-Q 4 | 17 R-Q sq | 17 P-K R 3 |
| 2 P-Q B 4 | 2 P-K 3 | 18 Q-B 2 | 18 Kt-Q 2 |
| 3 Kt-Q B 3 | 3 Kt-K B 3 | 19 B-K 2 | 19 Kt-Kt 4 |
| 4 B-Kt 5 | 4 B-K 2 | 20 Kt x Kt | 20 Kt x Kt |
| 5 P-K 3 | 5 Castles | 21 Q-R 4 | 21 R x R ch |
| 6 Q-Kt 3 | 6 P x P | 22 Q x R | 22 Q-Kt 4 |
| 7 B x P | 7 P-B 4 | 23 P-K Kt 3 | 23 Q-K 2 |
| 8 P x P | 8 Kt-Q 2 (a) | 24 Q-Q 4 | 24 Kt-Q 2 |
| 9 B x B (b) | 9 Q x B | 25 Kt-Kt 5 | 25 B-R 3 |
| 10 Kt-B 3 | 10 Kt x P | 26 Kt-B 3 | 26 P-K 4 |
| 11 Q-B 2 | 11 Kt-B 3 | 27 Q-Q 2 | 27 B x B |
| 12 P-Q R 3 | 12 P-Q Kt 3 | 28 Q x B | 28 Q-Q 3 |
| 13 Castles | 13 B-Kt 2 | 29 Q-B 4 | 29 Kt-B 4 |
| 14 K-R-Q sq | 14 R-B sq | 30 P-Q Kt 4 | 30 Kt-K 3 |
| (c) | | 31 Kt-Q 5 | 31 Kt-Kt 4 |
| 15 Q-K 2 | 15 K-R-Q sq | 32 K-Kt 2 | 32 K-R sq |
| 16 R x R ch | 16 R x R | 33 Q-B 8 ch | 33 Drawn (d) |

Notes (abridged) by James Mason, in The British Chess Magazine.

(a) There is no change in Herr Lasker's policy, except, perhaps, in the way of simplification.

(b) It seems as if Mr. Steinitz were somewhat impressed by the necessity of playing his opponent's game.

Easy, prosy play in which the Draw is darkly foreshadowed.

(d) Probably by perpetual check,—33... K-R 2; 34 Q-B 5 ch, etc. Clearly, neither Q nor P could interpose without loss; nor can White do better than continue checking.

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